

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXV, NO. 30

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2176.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, ADVANCE.....\$ 50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN.....75
PER YEAR, ADVANCE.....6.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....8.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and
Notary Public. P. O. box 784, Honolulu.
R. I. King and Bethel Sts.

FREDERICK W. JOHNS.—Suite 514, Mar-
quette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian
Consul General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.
Attorney at Law.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolu-
lu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and
Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawa-
ian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK.—(Robert Lewers, F.
J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and
dealers in lumber and building mate-
rials. Office, 44 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Gro-
cer, 212 King St.; Tel. 119. Family, plan-
tation and ship stores supplied on short
notice. New goods by express. Orders from
the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.—Kalahele, Cor.
Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co.
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machin-
ery of every description made to
order.

WEALTHY MINER FROM LEADVILLE

Trimble Speaks of Philippines—Chi-
nese Labor Necessary for
Their Development.

George W. Trimble, a wealthy mine
operator of Leadville, Colorado, is a
guest at the Hawaiian hotel. He is
travelling by easy stages and expects
to leave San Francisco in about three
or four weeks. Mr. Trimble has visited
a number of ports in China and Japan,
and also made a flying trip to Manila.
He was greatly interested in the de-
velopments which have taken place
since the American occupation of the
Philippines, but is somewhat fearful
in regard to the class of labor which
will ultimately have to be employed
there.

He is strong in the belief that it is
no "white man's country" as far as
the development of the agricultural re-
sources is concerned, and believes that
an Asiatic element is the only one
which can render revenue benefits
from the soil. He takes issue with
Theodore W. Noyes of the Washington
Star, who was interviewed a short
time ago by the Advertiser upon the
same question, and is of the opinion
that the labor system used by the
Dutch in Java would not do for the
Philippines. The new possessions of
the Far East are rich in natural fac-
ilities for commerce, but their develop-
ment is in the far future, and will have
to wait until a lengthy guerilla war-
fare is concluded, says Trimble.

In Leadville, and Colorado in general,
Mr. Trimble is interested in some
of the best paying mines that have been
opened up. He is one of the original
believers in the richness of the great
mining camp, having gone to Leadville
in the latter part of the '70s when the
camp sprang from a village to a city
of 40,000 people inside of two or three
years. At present there are not more
than 15,000 residents in Leadville, but
it is now a city on a solid basis and
free from the wild speculation of the
days when immense fortunes were
made and lost in a day. It is a coin-
cidence that Mr. Trimble is occupying
the same cottage used by Mr. Hunter,
also of Leadville, for several months
last year.

The New Cunarder.

The new twin-screw steamship Iver-
nia, of the Cunard Line, which arrived
at New York April 24 from Liverpool,
is one of the largest steamers afloat.
The dimensions of the Ivernia are:
Length, 600 feet; breadth, 64 feet 6
inches; depth to shelter deck, 45 feet
6 inches; gross tonnage, 15,900 tons;
and displacement, 25,000 tons. She will
have additional strength and safety,
due to four complete steel decks—lower,
main, upper and shelter—a steel or-
lop deck extending from the boiler
room forward to the stem, and a bridge
deck, 280 feet long, above the shelter
deck. In regard to passenger accom-
modation, the vessel will take 150 first-
class, 200 second-class and 1,000 third-
class passengers, the last named being
largely apportioned into two, four and
six berth staterooms, with all con-
veniences. The accommodation for first-
class passengers is situated on the
bridge and promenade decks amid-
ships. The dining saloon on the
bridge deck is a handsome room, arti-
stically furnished, and will seat 150 per-
sons. The ship is fitted throughout
with a powerful installation of electric
light.

The Hawaiian Board of Missions
would like \$5,000 in order to finish up
the year's work.

PARTITION OF SAMOA

Address by Honorable
H. M. Sewall.

REVIEW OF THE EVENTS

Authority on Relations of United
States to Group Speaks Be-
fore Historical Society.

Hon. Harold M. Sewall spoke last
night before the Historical Society and
some invited guests at his Waikiki resi-
dence on "The Partition of Samoa and
the Past Relations Between That Group
and the United States." His address
was as follows:

When in May, 1886, not for the first
time in the history of those troubled
and to the powers concerned, those
troublesome islands, the flag of the U. S.
was raised over Samoa, there fol-
lowed what usually follows the unau-
thorized, but timely and courageous
action of an American representative
at a distant post, the recall of that rep-
resentative, the disavowal of his ac-
tion, the sending of a Commission to
report, the appointment of new officials
all around, and then a repetition of history.

The history of the foreign relations
of Samoa is full of such repetitions. I
only refer to this one by way of in-
troduction. For these events led to the
Washington Conference on Samoan
Affairs which met June 25, 1887, to
which the Berlin Conference on the
same subject two years later the fram-
ers of the Tripartite Agreement known
as the Berlin Act which has now been
dissolved, followed as a part and nat-
ural sequence. And it is due to these
events, that as the successor of the
zealous if erratic Consul whose action
had cost him his official head, I learned
for the first time, outside of the
State Department, through Mr. Carter
the Hawaiian Minister at Washington,
of political conditions in the com-
paratively unknown islands to the
Chiefs and Rulers of which I was ac-
credited, and of the relations to these
islands which Hawaii in its new born
Polynesian policy, proposed to bear.

Hawaiian's Burden.

At a time already trying, the burden
of this loyal and efficient Hawaiian rep-
resentative had been increased dis-
tressingly by the inauguration of this
policy, the despatch of an embassy
and mimic man-of-war to Apia, followed
by a Treaty of Confederation and his
own appointment by the farcical and
illegally recognized Government and King
of Samoa as their Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary at the
American capital. To add to these
tangled diplomatic relations the dis-
missed American Consul on his unau-
thorized return to his former post, had
while at Honolulu imposed on the
credulity of Mr. Creighton, then Min-
ister of Foreign Affairs, and secured the
appointment as Hawaiian Vice-Consul.
Assuredly the complex local situation
at Apia was destined to become more
so in its every ramifications.

To a man less determined than Mr.
Carter whose whole mind was fixed
upon the ratification of the Reciprocity
Treaty (which ratifications were not
exchanged until November 1887) and
to secure which the course must be
kept free from all embarrassment, these
events would have been disheartening.
It must not be forgotten either that
the King and Gibson, who had suc-
ceeded Creighton as Foreign Minister, were
strenuously opposed to the clause of
that Treaty ceding Pearl Harbor to the
United States, while it had long been
evident to Carter that without this
clause, the ratification of the Conven-
tion extending the Treaty could not be
had.

Sewall in Honolulu.

Upon reaching Honolulu on the way
to my post, Mr. Gibson and afterwards
the King, restated, but at greater
length, what Mr. Carter had said to me
on the subject of the mission to Poly-
nesia and in the same somewhat apolo-
getic strain. They both, but especial-
ly the Minister dwelt upon the fact that
the proposed relations of Hawaii with
the South Sea groups were of a mild
and benevolent nature and really not a
new departure, that Hawaii had had a
similar mission to these islands be-
fore, and that as regards Samoa, years
ago missionaries of the Mormon Church
had gone from here to proselyte there.

This interview with Kalakaua and
the attractive genius who would have
been a notable figure in any land,
dwells pleasantly in memory, and it
was the recollection of this, and my
later acquaintance in Samoa, with the
Embassy which had just left, that led
me, some time ago to promise this
Society a paper on the "Recent relations
of Hawaii with Samoa, and other Pa-
cific Groups." But the rapidly follow-
ing and startling events in Samoa, the
abrogation of the Berlin Act, and the
partition of that Group, as well as the
Union of Hawaii with the United States
warrant, I feel the subordination of a
originally chosen topic to a larger one.
Without omitting Hawaii's relations
with Samoa, therefore, I invite you to-
night to a consideration of the extinc-
tion of this last surviving sovereignty
in the Pacific, of the value to the
United States of our rights under the
new arrangement, and of the varied,

the dramatic and unparalleled relations
of Samoa with that country of which
Hawaii is happily at last a part.

Uncle Sam as a World Power.

In the negotiations and events above
briefly referred to, leading up to the
Berlin Act, (I do not count American
relations with Hawaii which stand
apart) the United States appeared for
the first time as a World power in the
Pacific. It was by these that she broke
from that "international isolation"
which Richard Olney (whose short ser-
vice in the State Department embraces
the only achievement in our foreign
policy during the entire eight years of
Cleveland's Administration) defined as
an ignominious "shirking of the respon-
sibilities of high place and great
power." Insignificant in commercial
value Samoa may be, and may be de-
stined to remain, but America's rela-
tions with her, will hold a distant and
conspicuous place in history as a pre-
cursor of that policy which yet awaits
a fit denomination, that policy of taking
our part in the affairs of the World
even though this involve, and by war
so repugnant to our people, taking part
of the World itself, a policy which
seems to have been forced upon us
but which duty has led us unflinch-
ingly to accept. Whether or not, the abro-
gation of the Berlin Act and our share
in the resulting partition is a progres-
sive or a retrograde step in that policy,
does not so much matter. The rela-

.....



HON. HAROLD M. SEWALL.

.....
tions we are to consider, as the first
departure from traditions which had
hitherto bound us, will mark the real
beginning of this policy and once be-
gun as it has begun, it will be steadily,
thoughtfully and patriotically pursued.

America in Samoa.

The history of American relations
with Samoa is to be divided into three
periods:

1. That preceding our first treaty.
2. That from this treaty to the joint
Act of Berlin.
3. The period since.

The departure from traditions was
not as has been commonly represented
for the purpose of discrediting the
Berlin Act, to be dated from the Act
itself, which was the natural result of
our intervention in Samoa for over
twenty years.

Our naval flag was first borne thither
by Wilkes in 1839. He framed a set of
commercial regulations signed by the
first Maletua and his chiefs, the first
law promulgated to his people.

In 1872 Commander R. W. Meade
received from the chief of Pago Pago,
a grant to the United States of the ex-
clusive privilege of establishing a naval
station in that harbor. Whether or not
this operated as a grant "In present"
is arguable. As an agreement with the
Chief, it was never ratified by the
Senate.

Steinberger's Personality.

Steinberger is the most interesting
character among all the foreign offi-
cials who have figured in Samoa's his-
tory. In natural gifts, powers of per-
suasion, influence with natives, and
apparent devotion to their interests, he
may be called the Gibson of Samoa.
And they both were alike in that their
lives closed amid clouds and in the utter
collapse of the plans upon which their
hopes were centred.

Steinberger established a Govern-
ment and created a distinct impres-
sion in the native mind that the Uni-
ted States had established a protector-
ate. In all this, he exceeded his in-
structions.

On his return to Washington, Stein-
berger brought with him numerous
petitions praying for annexation.

The prayers of their petitions the
President certainly did not grant. But
the circumstances of Steinberger's re-
turn to them, and the words used by

(Continued on Page 2.)

NEWS VIA VANCOUVER

Fifty Thousand British
Advancing.

ROBERTS TAKES BRANDFORT

The King of Sweden Talks—The Boer
Delegates—Spion Kop
Dispatches.

LONDON, May 4, 4:15 a. m.—General
Breadwood's cavalry brigade has reached
Islefontein, twenty-eight miles north
of Tlaba N'Chu; General Ian Hamilton
is bivouacking at Jacobus, fifteen miles
north of Tlaba N'Chu; General Tucker's

.....

.....
LONDON, May 2.—"I am entirely on
the British side in this war in South
Africa," said the King of Sweden, and
Norway, now on a visit to this country.
In an interview yesterday, "You may
make it quite clear that I have no sym-
pathy whatever with the Boers, and I
will tell you why. I find it difficult to
understand either the principles of a re-
public, or the motives of the Boers, and
the burghers of the two States, or of the
political manifestations of a government
which seems to have refused most of the
reforms suggested by the British, and
which closed its negotiations by in-
vading British territory. In my opinion,
the English-speaking races are the exact
opposite of the Boers, because they are
among the best colonizers of the world,
when savage and uncivilized lands have
to be reclaimed. No greater proof of
this could have been given than the
splendid outburst of loyalty at home, and
the heroism in the field, which every
British colony has so unanimously dis-
played. That is the good which has
come to Great Britain out of the evil
which any war brings in its train, and
that will be her compensation for the
many disappointments she has suffered
hitherto. You make it quite clear that
I have no sympathy whatever with the
Boers, and that I will give no sup-
port to the attempts that are making to
secure the continuance or co-operation
of our country."

.....
possible delay is probable, as the United
States and British governments are still
unable to determine, till they examine the
text, whether the award is acceptable.

Praise for Canadians.

MONTREAL, May 3.—The Star has the
following cable from London: "Canada
is the only country of the world, be-
sides the United States, which has not
yet been invaded by the Boers. The
Canadian people are reported as being
entirely uninvolved in the war, and
the West End, suffering from sun-
stroke and wounds. His left leg, neck
and right arm are temporarily disabled,
yet he talks bravely of going back to the
front. His doctor hopes that he may be
able to leave and recruit his strength at
Brighton in a week or so. Captain Pel-
letier confirms the statement that five of
the Canadians were killed or wounded at
Vereberg by accidently bayoneting by
the Germans. As the Canadians fell back
on the trenches, the Germans mistook
them for the last light for Black Cap-
tain Pelletier, the soldiers mistook them
for a moment to be sold blam-
ingly. While expressing the warmest ap-
preciation of his kind treatment."

King of Sweden Talks.

LONDON, May 2.—"I am entirely on
the British side in this war in South
Africa," said the King of Sweden, and
Norway, now on a visit to this country.
In an interview yesterday, "You may
make it quite clear that I have no sym-
pathy whatever with the Boers, and I
will tell you why. I find it difficult to
understand either the principles of a re-
public, or the motives of the Boers, and
the burghers of the two States, or of the
political manifestations of a government
which seems to have refused most of the
reforms suggested by the British, and
which closed its negotiations by in-
vading British territory. In my opinion,
the English-speaking races are the exact
opposite of the Boers, because they are
among the best colonizers of the world,
when savage and uncivilized lands have
to be reclaimed. No greater proof of
this could have been given than the
splendid outburst of loyalty at home, and
the heroism in the field, which every
British colony has so unanimously dis-
played. That is the good which has
come to Great Britain out of the evil
which any war brings in its train, and
that will be her compensation for the
many disappointments she has suffered
hitherto. You make it quite clear that
I have no sympathy whatever with the
Boers, and that I will give no sup-
port to the attempts that are making to
secure the continuance or co-operation
of our country."

Oom Paul's Olive Branch.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—The Boer dele-
gates, Fischer and Wolmarans, left to-
day for Rotterdam en route to the Uni-
ted States. A great crowd bade them
farewell at the station. The delegates
made short speeches, thanking the popu-
lar for the kindly reception which they
the people united to them by bonds of
race and religion.

Mr. Fischer told your correspondent
the object of their visit to the United
States was to appeal to the Govern-
ment and people, in order to secure a
re-establishment of peace. He said that
they were going in order to rectify er-
roneous opinions, and make the truth
known, by which it would be seen that
the Boers had not brought on the war,
but desired only peace and the tranquil
possession of independence, which was as
near to them as to the American people.
After the farewell visits to Ministers
Pierson and De Beaufort, the Boer dele-
gates started this afternoon for Rotter-
dam, on their way to the United States.
The delegates will sail tomorrow. In re-
sponse to a question as to how the re-
fusal of Secretary Hay to receive them at
Washington would affect their mission,
Mr. Fischer said: "We know absolutely
nothing. We have seen it in the papers,
but we can say nothing more."

Spion Kop Dispatches.

LONDON, May 4.—The telegraphic cor-
respondence relating to the Spion Kop
dispatches, was issued to Parliament just
before midnight on Thursday.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for
War, wrote on March 28th, asking the
advice of Lord Roberts about publishing
the dispatches, saying: "We cannot pub-
lish this document, enclosed with your
dispatches of February 13th, and sug-
gesting certain dispatches, which, in
Lord Lansdowne's opinion, might be pub-
lished. Lord Roberts replied: "But I
would not feel justified in editing the
papers unless you confer, and you may
perhaps think it well to confer with
me. I suggest as an alternative that we
should treat your dispatch of February
13th as a full narrative of the operations,
and that Buller should send through
you a full narrative of the operations."

Lord Roberts replied to Lord Lan-
downe a dispatch dated Bloemfontein,
March 31st, that he had suggested to Sir
Redvers Buller to prepare a full narra-
tive of the operations, and that he had
answered as follows: "I do not at all like
the idea of re-writing a dispatch for pub-
lication, and I prefer to leave it in the
hands of the Commander in Chief. Let
him select for publication whatever he
thinks proper."

To this Lord Roberts appended that he
would not himself object to the publica-
tion of a paper edited as Lord Lan-
downe suggested, but that it might be
better to overlook General Buller's
objection, and to adopt the alterna-
tive suggested by me, and to publish the
observations you desired to make for
publication."

"In view of Buller's objection, I aban-
don the proposal that the dispatch should
be re-written, and I propose to publish
the selection described in my dispatch of
March 28th."

Lord Roberts answered under date of
April 6th: "I agree to my dispatch of
February 13th being published."

The correspondence also contains two
dispatches referred to in Lord Lan-
downe's dispatch of March 28th. The first
is from Lord Lansdowne to General Bul-
ler dated January 28th, representing the
impossibility of publishing his dis-
patches, which "contain views of the
situation and forecasts of his inten-
tions, and emphasizing the advisability
of sending dispatches descriptive of the
operations for presentation to Parlia-
ment."

Press Condemnation.

LONDON, May 4.—The Times, refer-
ring to the correspondence, says: "Lord
Lansdowne's dispatch is a singular in-
vitation to Lord Roberts to cook his op-
inions for the benefit of the unfortunate
British public. Comment upon this cor-
respondence is almost superfluous. There
is something creditable to Sir Redvers
Buller in his refusal to re-write a dis-
patch for publication."

BIG DEAL DOWNTOWN

McGrew Property Sold
to Alex. Young.

BUSINESS BLOCK GOES UP

Slice of Arlington Hotel Tract In-
cluded and Price is Nearly
\$200,000.

The Advertiser is able to give the de-
tails of one of the biggest real estate
deals in downtown Honolulu property
that has yet taken place. The extensive
estate of Dr. John McGrew, on Hotel
street between Fort and Alaiea streets,
has been sold.

Hon. Alexander Young is to be the
purchaser, and the deeds of transfer
will be completed this morning and
concluded at once as the Minister leaves
this afternoon for San Francisco by the
Australia. The price is said to be
about \$176,000, and the property to be
taken in will not only include the big
tract belonging to Dr. McGrew, but also
a slice of the Bishop estate property di-
rectly adjoining that of the doctor and
fronting on King street. Of the sum
paid Dr. McGrew gets \$150,000.

The sale has been in contemplation
for some time, but owing to the joining
of the two pieces of property to be sold
at the same time, considerable time has
been lost. Dr. McGrew's property has
a frontage of about 157 feet and a depth
of about 350 feet, but is not regular in
contour. The Bishop estate owns the
Arlington Hotel premises, which extend
through the block from Hotel to King
street, flaring out on the King street
side, so that a wing extends along the
rear fence of the McGrew property to the
Waikiki boundary. Thus Mr. Young
will have an almost perfect rectangular
strip of ground from street to street.

The purchase of these two pieces of
land also includes a string of the Ar-
lington premises from Hotel to King
street, of about 25 feet. A strip of simi-
lar width, or even more, will be taken
off the McGrew property and a street of
50 or 60 feet opened up, thus giving an
important artery in the block, which is
altogether too big at present for ordi-
nary business purposes.

By this means both the Bishop estate
and Mr. Young secure a fine frontage of
nearly 400 feet. The advantages of this
are manifold. Not only is the value of
the property greatly appreciated, but a
new business street is added to the con-
gested section. Just what will be done
in the way of new buildings has not
been finally decided, but it is quite pos-
sible that a modern four story office
building, costing \$400,000, may
be erected, taking in the Hotel street
frontage and that of the new street, for
a considerable distance down the block.

There is also some talk of the build-
ing of a fine new hotel, but the pros-
pects are more in favor of the office
building on account of the excellent
business location.

The McGrew mansion now standing
on the premises was built more than
fifty years ago by Dr. R. A. S. Wood,
and has been occupied by the present
holder for more than thirty-three years.

In its day it was the handsomest resi-
dence in Honolulu, and has been the
scene of much of the social gayety.

BRUNS PROPERTY SOLD.

Frank Hustace Buys Land on Bere-
tania Street.

C. S. Desky has concluded a deal in
real estate with Frank Hustace, by
which the latter becomes the owner of a
piece of property on Beretania street,
Ewa of Port street and adjoining that
of N. S. Sachs. There were two pieces
of property sold, aggregating a total of
32,500 sq. ft. The Beretania street front-
age is 64 feet, while the depth is
about 140 feet.

A two or three story business block is
contemplated for the new purchase, and
will be in keeping with that of Mr.
Sachs on the corner. The land is known
as the Bruns property, and is one of the
most desirable locations in the business
district. Work on the Sachs block will
be commenced soon. The present frame
affairs will be torn down and the ex-
cavation work begun within a short
time, and the same program is sched-
uled for the property disposed of yester-
day.

The Kaiser's Congratulations.

BERLIN, May 3.—The Emperor Wil-
liam has cabled the President of Brazil,
Dr. Campos Sales, as follows: "I send
Your Excellency an expression of my
sincere sympathy and hearty wishes for
the happiness and prosperity of the
friendly nation, which you so worthily
represent." The Emperor William's mes-
sage was called forth by the Brazilian
celebration of the four hundredth anni-
versary of the discovery of Brazil.

Alliance in Princely Circles.

BERLIN, May 3.—Princess Elizabeth,
of Waldeck-Pyrmont, aunt of Queen Wil-
helmina, of the Netherlands, was married
today at noon in Arolsen, Capital of
Waldeck, to Count Alexander, of Er-
bach-Schneberg. The Queen of the
Netherlands, the Queen's mother, the
King and Queen of Wurtemberg, and
other princesses of Waldeck, were pres-
ent.

PARTITION OF SAMOA

(Continued from Page 1.)

The President in his reply, justified the belief among the Samoans to which they clung with a persistence which cost the late King and his followers much tribulation and sorrow, that the United States had a peculiar interest in their political future which they and foreign powers were bound to respect.

Through the jealousy of British and German traders and the connivance of the United States Consul, a personal enemy, Steinberger was reported on a British man-of-war.

Steinberger's vicissitudes never eradicated the impression he made on the Samoan mind.

His mission, abortive as it was, in the purpose he had in view, prevented for the time the absorption of Samoa by any other power, just as Meade's unruffled treaty kept Pago Pago open for us to gain six years later, by unequivocal cession.

Second. The period from the treaty to the joint Act of Berlin.

United States Interference.

With the deportation of Steinberger, Samoa relapsed into internal strife. Twice in the period I have described, our flag was raised to avert for the time seizure by the other powers, and having served this purpose was withdrawn. And from necessity, and with the approval of their superiors, our Consuls and naval officers continued to take part in the political affairs of the Islands, arranging agreements of peace between the native factions, and joining with the representatives of the other powers in the agreement for the municipal government of Apia.

Our constant intervention in Samoa was now to become accentuated.

In 1885 began that series of German aggressions which led directly to the Berlin Agreement.

Every act of these met the protest of the United States representative.

The German Consul General attacked Malletto's sovereign rights and hauled down his flag within the Municipality. Finally, when the appearance of a German man-of-war at Apia threatened the seizure of the Islands, our Consul upon application of the King, raised the American flag over the Samoan, and without doubt defeated this purpose.

Secretary Bayard immediately disavowed this act, recalled the author of it, and June 1, 1886 proposed a conference at Washington.

Hawaii Becomes a Factor.

It was at this juncture that Hawaii became a factor in the international situation which results well nigh serious to her, as they were important to the powers in treaty with her.

How long previously, Gibson had been meditating his Polynesian policy does not appear. Prof. Alexander states that in 1883, the year of Kalakaua's coronation, Capt. Tripp and F. L. Clarke were sent as royal Commissioners to the Gilbert Islands and New Hebrides, and a parody on the "Monroe doctrine" was put forth in grandiloquent protest addressed to all the great powers warning them against any further annexation in the Pacific ocean, and claiming for Hawaii the exclusive right "to assist them in improving their political and social condition."

In January, 1886, Gibson outlines his plans to Carter. Assurances were to be sought from the European Powers that the recent annexations in the Pacific would be the last. As to Hawaii's part, she sought nothing for herself. Should anything in regard to their foreign relations be deemed desirable by the independent communities of Polynesia, the hegemony of such union would naturally fall to Hawaii. H. M.'s Government were prepared to undertake the work of negotiations to secure separate recognition of their independence.

This certainly reads like the plan of a high and unselfish mind. Here was no forcible annexation, or annexation at all, against which the anti-imperialists of today inveigh.

Gibson Knew the Ostacles.

It is probable, however, that this expression of Hawaii's purposes was tempered somewhat to meet the situation, and that the part marked out for Hawaii was made only as prominent as seemed feasible. Already, Gibson must have been aware of the obstacles he was likely to meet, both at home and abroad. If he was not then, he was shortly to become so. And we find him, therefore, from the first (as we have seen), assuming an attitude rather of defense by which he sought to excuse his contemplated policy on the ground of historical precedent, and of reiterated requests for Hawaii's aid and intervention.

In a letter to Carter the February following, he refers in detail to "the more important applications that have been made of Hawaii for advice, for help or actual annexation," enumerating the cession of the Stewart group in 1863; the recognition of the Steinberger Government in Samoa (1875); a petition for annexation from the chiefs and old men of the Island of Tapiteua (Gilberts) 1878; a request for recognition and a treaty of amity and friendship (1880); a proposition of cession from the chiefs of Butaritari and Apia (Gilberts) 1882.

In the above resume of Polynesian relations, the reference to the Stewart Island cession is the most interesting, as it recalls the first and most notable, until the Samoan mission, efforts in this direction.

Wylie and Gibson.

I have never heard from anybody who knew the two, a comparison suggested between the two most remarkable occupants of the Hawaiian Foreign Office. But in the State papers on this subject there is a striking resemblance between those of Robert Clifton Wylie and Walker Murray Gibson. Certainly the mission of Bush, Kalakaua's "Envoy Extraordinary" to the Court of Samoa and Tonga and High Commissioner to the High Chiefs and Peoples of Polynesia, found its prototype in that of St. Julien, their Majesties, the III. and IV. Kamehameha's "Political Commissioner and Commissioner and Commercial Agent to the independent ruling chiefs of the Islands, and Archipelagoes of South-eastern Polynesia." We have seen with what an unselfish purpose Hawaii entered upon her new policy, as unfolded by Kalakaua's Prime Minister,

Compare this with Wylie's reply to St. Julien's letter conveying the wishes of convention executed at Sydney February 19th, 1885, between St. Julien and John Webster, styled "the Sovereign Chief and Proprietor of the Group of Islands in the Stewart Islands," which ceded to the Hawaiian King all Webster's rights of sovereignty and proprietorship. Wylie writes that the consideration of the cession had been postponed by resolution of the King and Privy Council, which resolution received the Foreign Minister's approval. Wylie writes that the Hawaiian and Missionary Societies of the Kingdom on the subject of making efforts for the moral and religious improvement of the people of the Stewart Islands.

"You are to understand," Wylie writes, "that the King, having only recently escaped the danger of annexation by his own Kingdom, has no desire to apply the principle to the territory of others, but His Majesty most ardently desires to extend education, Christianity and civilization among the barbarous tribes of Polynesia." On March 4, 1886, Wylie notifies St. Julien that on the 29th ult., the King resolved to accept the sovereignty of the Stewart Islands, but solely for the good of the natives, and without expecting any revenue from them, or incurring any pecuniary or political responsibility on their account. All this Wylie adds, is to be put into the articles "clear and explicit and to be explained to the natives." With the vague and uncertain terms of this letter it is intimated in a letter from Creighton, Foreign Minister, August 4, 1886, St. Julien was dissatisfied, and it is not known whether his representative ever took any action looking to an exercise of his sovereign or proprietary rights. As confirming the strength of the historical parallel to Bush's mission, it is to be noted that in this letter, Creighton, while expressing regret that no definite action was taken regarding the Stewart Island cession, writes "a new departure in the policy of the Government has been taken, and the Powers having interests in Pacific waters have been informed of this change of policy. Of course it follows lines laid down broadly at the time St. Julien's commission, and independence (dependence) must have been upon moral rather than upon material force." Compare also this letter with the letter of Gibson to Carter, announcing the commissioning of Bush January 8, 1887. "His Majesty feels that this course now taken, is on his part a solemn duty, which on account of the opportunities he and Hawaii enjoy, he owes to his brother chiefs of Polynesia, whose Islands should not remain in the position of being mere walls to be seized upon by the first strong hand that is stretched out to take them."

Situation in Hawaii.

Before considering the history of the Samoan mission, let us look at the situation in which Hawaii by the events of this period, was placed in its relations to the United States, and other Powers, for these were to give this mission an importance its authors never dreamed of. No time more unpromising could have been chosen. Recent events had fixed on Samoa the attention of the three treaty Powers, and the conference then about to open at Washington had been agreed to on the basis of the maintenance of the status quo. Germany ever watchful and suspicious of America's designs on Samoa, and even then contemplating her coup d'etat there in the event of failing to have her own way at the conference, professed to find in Bush's mission an attempt by the United States to gain an advantage in the situation. American supremacy in Hawaii was of course acknowledged, and ultimate annexation foreseen. The trend of events was emphasized by the pending ratification of the convention extending the treaty of 1875. Germany saw in the cession clause of this treaty and the Hawaiian mission to Samoa, the Eagle poised over Hawaii with one foot on Pearl Harbor and the other stretched out to strike into the vitals of Samoan sovereignty. And to her mind the fact that the American representative at Apia had been charged with Hawaiian Consular duties, and that the first result of Bush's mission had been the appointment by Malletto of the Hawaiian Minister at Washington as his Samoan Majesty's representative there, confirmed this view. But Bismarck's application to Bayard of the standard of his own diplomacy, was as ludicrous as it was unjust. For, judged by that standard, Bayard was no babe. A gentleman with fear and without reproach, Bayard carried into official intercourse the high rules that governed his intercourse with his friends. Deception was an art unknown to him, and his saddest experiences in his diplomatic career resulted from his taking his fellow diplomats at their word, when the world knows, and it is the world's fault that it is so, that the true diplomat does this only at his peril.

Carter in Hot Water.

To return to the Samoan mission, the position of Carter at Washington must have been anything, but enviable.

Although Gibson professed the utmost solicitude lest the United States should not lose with favor on his plans, he displayed the greatest jealousy at any attempt to increase America's influence and position in Hawaii. He even instructed Carter to ascertain if she would relinquish her claims to Midway Is. in H. M.'s favor. As regards the Pearl Harbor cession Gibson seems to have been almost bitter, and instructed Carter "that an arrangement to grant exclusive rights to the use of any harbor to the United States, or indeed to any power whatsoever, is one which cannot be entertained by this country, no matter what the form of words in which the proposition may be placed before us."

To carry out such instructions, to remain loyal to his convictions, and his sovereignty at the same time, must have been no easy task, and if his own good sense did not lead him to anticipate the opposition the Samoan mission was to assure, he was not long to be kept in ignorance.

As was to be expected, the first note of disapprobation was sounded by the British Foreign Office, another instance without doubt where Downing Street received its inspiration, if not its orders, from the Wilhelmstrasse. On the 23d of Jan., 1887, Gibson informs Carter that Wodehouse, the British Commissioner at Honolulu, requests that no interference be made by Hawaii in the affairs of Samoa.

Bush Goes Commission.

Meanwhile, the preparations for the mission had been moving ahead, and on the 24th of December Bush received his commission. His instructions were at least in the main, as we have seen already, expressed. His mission was described as one of friendship and courtesy from one Polynesian monarch to another. As gifts, Bush was to have been the bearer, but the insignia was delayed, of the "Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Star of Oceania," an order specially instituted to decorate the kings and chiefs of Polynesia, and those who may have contributed to the welfare and advancement of Polynesian communities. Bush was also to present the Samoan monarch with a carriage and pair of horses.

Bush was instructed if, after consideration of existing circumstances, he found this expedient, to express to Malletto regret that any portion of his subjects should be in rebellion against him, and also the solicitude with which H. M. regards the recent intervention of foreign powers in the affairs of Samoa. "He was cautioned to have it understood by the expressions that they involve no pledges on the part of H. M.'s government to render any assistance, and then followed the important point. If, however, in response to these private and confidential assurances of His Majesty's sympathy, any advances or proposals should come from King Malletto pointing to such an alliance between Hawaii and Samoa as would give to the former a right to speak authoritatively to foreign powers on behalf of the independence of Samoa, you are to express your belief that such an alliance or confederation of the two countries, if made close enough to render them but one state in their relations to foreign powers, will meet with acceptance here, and you will please encourage the Government of Samoa to make such proposition directly to H. M. through you or by an envoy from King Malletto, and you are also at liberty to do all in your power to assist in formulating such a proposition privately, but not officially." The question of the extent of the rebellion was one of the utmost importance, and Bush was advised to devote much attention and some portion of the funds of the mission to its unravelment. It was suggested that he might act as a peace-maker. This whole question was treated with the skill of a master. It was indeed a subject which required delicate treatment both in the instructions and on the spot. For it was well known that Germany was behind Tamasese, and it would not do to offend so great a power by inquiring into her official conduct. On the other hand, such inquiry must not give rise to suspicion on Malletto's part "that the friendly and outspoken recognition which King Kalakaua has given him is in the slightest degree hesitating or insincere."

Bush's further course was to depend on the result of the Samoan mission. His instructions were, it will be seen, framed for the purpose he had in view, and certainly beyond criticism in temper and tone.

Gibson Wants a Gunboat.

Gibson had wisely dispatched his envoy before the gathering storm clouds burst, and meanwhile he was conducting negotiations for the purchase of a vessel to follow him. It appears that it was hoped such a vessel might be obtained as a gift. On the 19th of January, 1887, Gibson writes to Hoffmann, Charge at London, that H. M. had written to Lord Charles Beresford proposing the purchase of a British gunboat of the Satellite class, "a hope is entertained that His Lordship and other members of the British Admiralty may see in the royal request an opportunity to assist the Government of Hawaii with a serviceable vessel at a nominal cost, or as a gift to His Hawaiian Majesty." A month later Gibson notifies Bush of the purchase of the "Explorer," to be fitted out as a training ship for the Reformatory School boys, to carry six guns and two galling guns. Her establishment was to consist of 63 officers and men. On the same date Gibson also writes that H. M. proposes to send a church and school house to Samoa, and a Hawaiian teacher and preacher. The United States Minister at Honolulu was informed that the total expense of the vessel when ready for sea, including the original cost, \$20,000, would amount to \$35,000. As a matter of fact, this 170-ton vessel cost \$50,000 before she got out of port.

Bush in With Malletto.

On his arrival at Apia, Bush proceeded energetically to his task, and was able to report officially a cordial reception by Malletto, and soon after "even his willingness to favorably consider a plan for confederation with material assistance to King Malletto, if such plan seemed desirable to the Samoans." Privately Bush writes to his sovereign in a way that casts an interesting side-light on the negotiations. Under date of Jan. 27, 1887, he writes:

"A week after we had removed into our new quarters, we had the honor of entertaining H. M. Malletto and his cabinet and officials. This affair was, under the circumstances, a success, although, as Your Majesty is fully aware, from your own experience abroad, expensive. After our menu had been disposed of, we settled down to wine and speeches, and I pointed out the advantages of confederation, and I ventured to put forward that I firmly believed Your Majesty's Government could be induced to assist him pecuniarily with a salary of \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year." These negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion on the 17th of February and the treaty was ratified and proclaimed at Honolulu on the 21st of March.

Malletto Binds Himself.

By this treaty Malletto freely and voluntarily bound himself "to enter into a political confederation with H. M. Kalakaua," etc. The ratification by Kalakaua followed the same language, but with this saving clause, "subject to the obligations which H. M. Malletto may be under to those foreign powers with which he and the people of Samoa and the Government thereof have at any time any treaty relations, enjoying and promising our royal word," etc.

Copies of the document was forwarded to Carter at Washington for the information of the United States and of Germany. He was instructed to announce that Tonga and the Hervey Ellice and Gilbert Islands would be invited to join the proposed confederation. The saving clause in the treaty was inserted, doubtless, because of intimations that could not be misunderstood. Gibson had signified that she would tolerate no interference by Hawaii in Samoa. Thus two months before the departure of the Kaimiloa, the mission to Samoa had practically collapsed.

Nevertheless, Gibson went ahead, addressing through Carter the Treaty Powers on the subject. Bismarck did not conceal that he regarded the Hawaiian action as one of impertinence. Lord Salisbury, who would gladly have been rid of the whole question, continued complaisant to Germany, and even in such this must lead to German annexation. As for Bayard, he could do nothing else than accept Germany's benevolent assurance, and professed at least, to hope for the security of Samoan independence through the co-operation then undertaken by the three powers, and therefore politely to discourage the mission of Bush and the "Kaimiloa."

It is a strange fact of Hawaiian history that the one great power with which Hawaii has ever been at peace at home and by which she has never been there threatened or molested, although the commercial interests of the citizens of that Power are scarcely second to any in the Islands, should have made the Samoan mission almost a "casus belli." Stevenson aptly described the German attitude: "The Germans looked on from the first with natural irritation that a Power of the powerlessness of Hawaii should thus profit by its undeniable footing in the family of nations, and send embassies and make believe to have a navy and bark and snap at the heels of the great German Empire."

It is not too much to say that so seriously did the Germans regard the Hawaiian action that only the suspicion that in some way the United States was really involved in the mission, prevented the German captain from blowing the "Kaimiloa" out of the water. And it is probable that this is what would have actually happened at the time of the declaration of war against Malletto had the "Kaimiloa" been still at Apia. For in Bismarck's dispatch in which he instructs the German Minister at Washington to notify Bayard of the intended action against Malletto, he makes the threat distinctly. After ascribing to the Hawaiian Government the disturbed condition of affairs in Samoa, Bismarck goes on to say: "In case Hawaii, whose King acts according to financial principles which it is not desirable to extend to Samoa, should try to interfere in favor of Malletto, the King of the Sandwich Islands would thereby enter into a state of war with us."

German Hostility Apparent.

By the middle of April, German hostility was made painfully apparent. On April 16th Gibson writes Bush: "Germany does recognize Tamasese as equal in authority to Malletto," and on the 7th of May to Carter: "I have just seen a copy of a dispatch addressed to me by the German Foreign Minister to Lord Salisbury expressing the hope that the Government of Her Majesty will not consent that Hawaii take part in the proposed conference at Washington," and to Bush to the same effect.

Still undaunted, Gibson on this same date attempts a stout reply to the objections put forward by Bayard. He details the expenses attaching to the trip of the Kaimiloa and then, appealing to sentiment—in which appeals he was an adept—adds "she starts out on a mission of mercy to look after the crew of the General Siegel (an American ship wrecked on French Frigate Shoals)."

At about this time Bush was supplanted by Henry F. Poor, the Secretary of the Legation.

In this summary removal I have already believed that His Royal Majesty made something of a scapegoat of Bush. Certainly Bush had carried out instructions faithfully; he had secured the agreement for confederation; he had reported fully and accurately on the questions into which he was directed to inquire, and in whatever colors his conduct, or that of the mission, has been painted, there was assuredly nothing in this which his Sovereign would have himself deemed reprehensible had he been personally present. The chief factor in securing Bush's recall was a letter written by a half-breed, who was proved to be a forger. Another factor, whose presence in Samoa has been a standing cause of native dissension was also enlisted against Bush. That both these men were instrumental in bringing about Bush's downfall should certainly count for much in the latter's favor.

"Kaimiloa" a Disgrace.

Whatever may be said to the credit of Bush and his successor, whose reports on Samoa are really most excellent, there is little to be said for the career of the "Kaimiloa" herself. There was not lacking in this a single element of the opera bouffe. The mission was foredoomed to failure before she started, and orders for her return awaited at Apia her arrival. In Poor's final report he writes that at first she produced a good impression, but that things soon changed and she became a disgrace to her flag. He praises the conduct of the Reform School boys, but with a few exceptions the marines and white sailors behaved badly. The ship was in a continued state of insubordination, and Jackson, the captain, was unfit to command, and Poor was forced to appoint a sailing master. Her sailing orders were given her the 23d of July, but not until the 8th of August did she finally clear out of Apia. She was ordered to proceed directly to Honolulu, but went instead to Pago-Pago harbor, where she remained while her crew bartered muskets for pigs and the captain her plated service to the chief of the bay for similar considerations. She finally reached Honolulu on the 23d of September, thirty-two days on the way.

Malletto had intended coming on the Kaimiloa to Honolulu, but the change of Ministry forbade. So the Sovereigns of the proposed confederations never met. The net gain to Malletto was a uniform and cocked hat and the decoration of the Star of Oceania, an order which will rank in history with the order of Arossi, founded by St. Julien for a similar purpose, of which the sovereign was Kamehameha III. The church and school house, the carriages and horses never materialized. But Malletto had no occasion to mourn these. Rather might he congratulate himself that the solicitous attentions of his brother monarch had not cost him his country, and even his life.

DECISION FOR ROOKE

Wins His Suit in the Supreme Court.

QUEEN EMMA RESIDENCE

Lengthy Opinion Rendered Yesterday by Justice Frear in Important Case.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A part of the Queen's Hospital premises, "Queen Emma Residence," and all other property which has been in litigation in the local courts for sometime past are decreed by the Supreme Court of Hawaii to be the property of C. K. C. Rooke, usually known as Captain Rooke, the nephew of T. C. B. Rooke, the devisee of the lands in question. The case which has been one of the most prominent in the Courts was commenced at the November Term, 1897, before Alfred Carter, then First Judge of the Circuit Court, wherein C. K. C. Rooke commenced action to quiet title against the Queen's Hospital, corporation, Charles R. Bishop, S. M. Damon, C. M. Hyde, J. O. Carter and W. F. Allen, Trustees under the Will of Bernice P. Bishop. The plaintiff claimed he was entitled in fee simple to all of the lands, testaments and hereditaments which were described as the "French Hotel Premises," at the corner of Hotel and Queen streets, the "Queen Emma Residence," corner Nuuanu and Beretania streets, the land situated at Honolulu, the land known as Niohau, in Nuuanu valley, land at Punahoa, Honolulu, property in Nuuanu valley known as Waialae.

Judge Frear rendered the opinion of the Supreme Court, which was also signed by Justice Whiting, and Judge Stanley of the Circuit Court in place of Chief Justice Judd. The opinion is one of the most lengthy documents of the kind ever filed, and covers thirty-seven pages of typewriting. The subject is treated in an exhaustive manner, and the history of the case is traced minutely from the filing of the will of T. C. B. Rooke, the testator, until the action was brought into the Courts.

In the syllabus Justice Frear says: At common law, including the early statute de donis, Emma (Queen Emma) would take an estate tail, in which case C. K. C. Rooke would take a vested remainder; but (2) Estates tail cannot exist in these Islands.

(3) At common law, before the statute de donis, Emma would take a fee simple conditional, in which case C. K. C. Rooke would take by way of remainder, if a remainder could be limited by the statute de donis, or, if not, he would take by way of executory devise, — the words "without leaving issue" import a definite failure of issue and perhaps even a failure of issue and perhaps even a failure of issue, and if not, the heirs general of the testator would take the possibility of reverter; but

(4) Fees simple conditional cannot exist in these Islands.

(5) Under Hawaiian law, Emma would take either (a) a fee simple or (b) a life estate with (1) a vested remainder in the Prince or (2) alternate contingent remainders in the Prince and C. K. C. Rooke.

It is stated that the will of T. C. B. Rooke was dated Feb. 28, 1852. Emma married King Kamehameha IV. in 1856, and gave birth to the Prince of Hawaii May 29, 1858. The testator made a codicil, changing one of the executors, May 29, 1858, and died November 18, 1862. Grace Kamekahi Rooke (wife of T. C. B. Rooke) died soon after. The Prince died in 1862, the King in 1863, and Emma in 1865.

Under the will of the testator he bequeathed all his real and personal estate to his wife, Grace Rooke, to be used and enjoyed by her during her natural life, and from and immediately after her decease he gave and devised the same to his adopted daughter, Emma Rooke, afterwards Queen Emma, to be used and enjoyed by her during her natural life, and her children forever. But in case of her dying before the testator, or not leave any issue, he then bequeathed the property as above to his nephew and grandson, Creweell Charles Kane Rooke, and his heirs forever.

Justice Frear states further in his syllabus: "In either case the words 'without leaving issue' must be read in their natural sense, meaning 'without leaving any issue surviving,' and not in the artificial sense, meaning 'without leaving issue,' or importing an indefinite failure of issue."

In either case the word 'or' must be read in its natural sense and not as 'and.' The concluding paragraph gives the final result of his opinion as to who is entitled to the property in question, as follows: "In either case, therefore, upon the death of Emma without leaving issue surviving her, C. K. C. Rooke is entitled in fee simple in possession by way of executory devise or remainder as the case might be."

The exceptions to the order of the Circuit Judge overruling the demurrers in the first and sustaining the demurrers in the second of the cases which have been tried before the Supreme Court, are overruled, and the cases are remitted to the Circuit Court for such further proceedings as may be proper.

Maxwell & Stillman for C. K. C. Rooke; A. S. Hartwell, Robertson & Wilder, W. C. Castle and P. L. Weaver for the Queen's Hospital; Kinney, Ballou & McLanahan and H. Holmes for the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop.

Sugar on Hawaii.

Onomea Sugar Co., 13,000 bags; Pepee Sugar Co., 5,000; Honoumua Plantation, 10,000; H. A. K., 19,000; L. S. Co., 15,000; O. K. P., 7,000; Kukui, 9,500; Pauha, 5,000; Honokaa, 21,000; Kukuihaele, 5,000; Punahoa, 25,000; Honoupa, 15,000; Wainaku, 9,000; Waiakae, 7,000; H. P. S. M. Co., 1,400; total 164,900.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for a group and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

M. B. Godriz, a through passenger on the Peking, is a European newspaper man who has seen long service in the Orient and all around the Straits Settlements. He is on his way to the Paris Exposition.

CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial bill is passed the duty on European China, and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

STERLING SILVER from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1-3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be also sold at special reduced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

1-SUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1900.

OUR SATURDAY SERMON.

The idea of denominational union which the Rev. Dr. Hills of Brooklyn has lately expressed, rests on the postulate that it is better to have one flourishing Christian church in a given community than five or six struggling ones. Owing to the multiplication of churches in small towns of the United States the cause of religion is at a lower ebb than it ought to be. The statement may seem paradoxical but a few words will serve to make the meaning clear.

The village of T in the state of New Jersey has one thousand inhabitants with a tributary population in the township of one thousand more. In other words T is the average country town in the Eastern States. The proportion of Protestant church members or attendants is about thirty per cent or 600 in all, making a few more than 100 heads of families. There is a Congregational church, brick-built and commodious, and a Methodist, Baptist, Free-Will Baptist and Episcopal church built of wood, but fairly spacious and well-furnished. Of course there is a Catholic church but that is not to be reckoned as a factor in denominational union. Five churches call for support from 600 people who are mainly farmers, small tradesmen and village professional men and mechanics. As living is cheap in New Jersey and rural incomes small, it is a prosperous man who has \$1000 to his credit at the end of the year. The average cash receipts of the people, men, women and children counted, may be \$200 per capita.

This little community charges itself with the support of five ministers as well as with the incidental expenses of the churches where those ministers preach. A sexton for each church edifice is employed and there are bills for insurance, repairs, lighting and heat to be met. Obviously the pay of the ministers must be much less than a good mechanic can earn at his trade, yet after paying him and meeting the other fixed charges, little or nothing is left for home missions, foreign missions or for other special work for the propagation of the gospel.

But this is not all the difficulty. Ministers who can get nothing better than hand-to-mouth charges in little villages are not likely to be efficient in their work. They may be either drones, dullards or men of mistaken vocation. Their sermons do not draw, their advice is not respected, their missionary work is meagre in results. Most of the time they preach to an array of empty benches. Under their lax oversight the religious feeling in the community dies away and people attend church perfunctorily. In the long run the younger men do not attend church at all. The village of T, in the earlier day when it had one church and few secular distractions, was very religious. Now it is slowly lapsing into a kind of stupid materialism. Lately we heard that one of the churches was to close its doors.

Now if these villages had kept united in one church, and made it like the one which, for so many years, kept spiritual things alive and active in Honolulu, might not the little place have kept up its interest in evangelical religion and become a power for good in all the country around? A church with 600 members could employ an active, eloquent, zealous clergyman; could support Y. M. C. A. activities on a small scale; maintain a circulating library and keep open a place where young men could go in the evening and find the warmth and cheer of the village tavern without the strong drink and evil company. It is an unanswerable proposition that the Christian religion would be better off in T with the one church managed and supported in that way than it now is with five churches hardly supported at all.

What would be lost? Nothing but sectarianism—mere quibbles of theologians, most of whom are long dead and gone to a place where they have learned, let us hope, how little sectarianism amounts to in getting rewards for the Christian life.

The Roman Catholic church shows what union and concerted work will do. Besides that imperial body with its members working as one army the world over there is nothing comparable in the domain of Protestantism. The nearest force we have to it is the Salvation Army; the force that is weakest and farthest from the goal is that which keeps aloof most jealously from other Christian bodies because of some petty bickering of creed. And so we say in the words of Dr. Hills: "The time has fully come for union, cooperation, cessation of hostilities and sympathy. The very words—Comity and Truce—ought to have no place in the vocabulary of men who represent great denominations. Imagine the twelve Disciples discussing comity and agreeing not to encroach upon each other's territory. There was a positive union."

DEMOCRACY THE FOE OF HAWAII.

Contemporaries who are not sure but the attractions of Democracy may yet overcome their Roman fortitude, take issue with the Advertiser on the point that a Hawaiian-American of intelligence and property has no business in the Democratic ranks. They do not, however, convince us or the public that the point is ill-taken. One of those special pleaders more desirous against the "Dole Republicans," while the other rests upon the specious argument that because Democrats joined in the local fight for annexation, the Democratic party may be trusted. On that plea it would have been safe for the Union, in the darkest days of the Civil War, to accept the Democratic war-a-failure platform, with all the disaster it implied, just because there were Democrats fighting at the front to save the common government. The point is not that local Democrats were for annexation while their party in the United States was arrayed against it, but that the policy of the National Democracy, which they are now asked to support, is inimical to the welfare of Hawaii, and thereby to themselves as residents or investors here. No man who cares for Hawaii can afford to be a Democrat; every man who has his best interests at heart can easily find reasons why he should be a Republican.

It needs no long argument to show that if anything should happen to sugar, reducing its price, the prosperity of every man in the Hawaiian Islands, laborer, artisan, merchant, professional man and capitalist alike, would be cut down. By grace of the Republican party, Hawaiian sugar has free access to the American market; and so long as foreign sugar is not allowed to enter on equal terms with it, all may be well. But once throw down the tariff bars, enabling the United States to import sugar free of duty from every land capable of producing it, and the Hawaiian sugar revenues will be cut in twain. To throw down those bars is one of the great, historic aims of the Democratic party. It believes in free trade or in the nearest possible approximation to it. Especially does it believe in the free entrance of sugar, because it is a staple provision. Hence, for a Hawaiian-American to be a Democrat is to support a measure which will do him the greatest possible harm.

Next to a steady and profitable market for its chief commodity, Hawaii wants safety for its corporations. This is a country which is only developed by combinations of capital; nearly every person here who has money to invest owns shares of corporation stock, or hopes to do so. Now, the Democratic party, for the sake of making votes among the thoughtless and prejudiced, groups all corporations under the general term of trusts, and then proceeds to attack trusts with all its engines of political warfare. Inevitably, if the Democratic party should get control of all branches of the Government, it would begin a legislative war on corporations, and by that means and the imposition of free trade as well, do them serious harm. We should suffer with the rest.

In the third place, Hawaii wants a steady influx of American capital, and can count upon it while the McKinley times last. When the Cleveland Democracy was in power we did not get much. Indeed, there was not much in sight anywhere, and the times were harder in the United States than they had been since 1857, when the Democracy was to blame for a panic that wrecked the retail trade of the nation. Capital, which is the most timid of commodities, hid away during Cleveland's time, and if Bryan had been elected in 1896 it would be out of sight yet. Bryanism is, in fact, a greater menace to capital than Clevelandism; for while it believes in free trade—Bryan having voted in Congress for the Wilson bill—it also believes in a depreciated currency. Silver at 16 to 1 would cause every capitalist of the United States to hoard his money; he would not invest a penny in Mainland or Island securities. Obviously he could not afford to, as money put in at one value might have to be taken out at a value greatly reduced. It follows, therefore, that a voice for Bryan or for the Democracy is a voice in favor of cutting off the investment money which, under Republican rule at Washington, comes here from over the sea.

To sum up the whole case, Republicanism means for Hawaii a protected and lucrative sugar market; Democracy means an unprotected and depreciated sugar market. Again, Republicanism means fair play for the collective as well as the single investor, and Democracy a political attack on corporate safeguards. Finally, Republicanism stands for that safe financial policy which keeps business good and money circulating, while the Democracy is committed to rash and senseless experiments.

There, then, is the whole case, and it leads back to the as yet unanswered query: "How can a Hawaiian-American, of intelligence and property, afford to be a Democrat?"

Nobody doubts the personal integrity of most of the men who are about to organize the Democratic party here, but the collective wisdom of people who think a free trade, depreciated money and anti-corporation policy good for Hawaii is certainly open to debate.

Col. Curtis Iaukea is too persuasive a native Republican to be permitted to waste his time in a hotel. Colonel Iaukea's place, just now, is among the active field organizers of a Hawaiian Republican party. No man has more influence on the stump among the natives, nor uses it more wisely and unselfishly.

The Republican party of Hawaii will not have much influence on national affairs but if it gets a chance to give these Islands good government and lives up to it, there will be no question of its public usefulness. Upon the administrative record made by Republicanism the future of Statehood will largely depend.

Is there any particular reason why capitalists here should not buy or build an American steamship, or two or three of them, and establish a ferry to the Coast? Why not connect with San Diego and Los Angeles and exchange traffic with the Santa Fe? Or why not enter San Francisco? There is going to be no end of business.

The Democracy is beginning to assert the idea of white man's government. It is even proposed to rescind the Fifteenth Amendment. Should the plot succeed, the Democracy would next turn its attention to other dark races that enjoy the American suffrage. The only electoral safety for such voters is in continued Republican supremacy.

Progress has its penalties, and all will regret that Dr. McGrew's historic homestead is to disappear to make room for a modern business or hotel structure. One would prefer to have them both. For many long years Dr. McGrew's place was the center of Honolulu's most generous and cordial hospitality, and its obliteration will remove a cherished landmark.

The Star's list of prominent Democrats needs revision. We think it doubtful that Prof. M. M. Scott has Charles B. Wilson he lately published a letter saying he is a British subject but that the interests of Hawaii require the election of McKinley—or words to that effect. There are not a few men of former Democratic sympathies who, like P. C. Jones, have had their eyes opened. Many names of presumed Democrats will be missing when the lists of the faithful at Wednesday night's rally are made up.

The Hilo Tribune's inside advice from Washington about the Governorship were so far inside that they never had a chance to peep out and see what was going on.

Admiral Dewey in striving for the Presidency has lost his triumphal arch. There was a good chance that New York would build it up to the time he announced himself as a candidate, but now the inflow of subscriptions has ceased and the money collected will be returned. Incidentally the glory of the arch is not all Dewey sacrificed, inasmuch as he lost the admiration of the people as well.

The coming cable should be the means of bringing in a class of rich winter residents who have staid away hitherto because they could not keep in touch with the market. Southern California and Florida have many such people and count them as highly productive assets. No doubt Hawaii, with its tropical attractions, will get hundreds of them once the problem of electric communication has been solved.

The Advertiser has a letter from Hawaii, signed "Kau," arguing against Prohibition for these Islands. The writer had not heard, apparently, that the Prohibition clause was stricken from the Cullom bill. Such action having been taken and local opinion granted, our correspondent, who writes intelligently on the subject, will doubtless see that there is no reason to continue the argument and will permit us to withhold his brief.

The cutting-off of the British and Japanese passenger, freight and mail steamers between here and the California Coast will be of much advantage to the Canadian-Australian liners. As the trips of these vessels are made between an American and foreign port and not between American ports exclusively, they can fetch and carry without hindrance. We should not be surprised to see big travel between Honolulu and Vancouver for some time to come.

Whenever there is a rose fete or any special celebration at a Pacific coast port the Government accedes to a request for a war ship or a squadron, the presence of which adds pomp and dignity to the ceremonies. It is quite possible that, if a telegraphic request for a vessel to take part in Territorial Day ceremonies were sent from San Francisco on the arrival there of the next Honolulu steamer we might get the Adams, or even the Iowa. The suggestion is made to whomsoever it may concern—and it ought to concern somebody right away.

HONOLULU REAL ESTATE.

The history of real estate booms in the western part of the Mainland might be profitably studied by land-holders in Honolulu now that this city hopes to have a new visitation of progress. It is easy to start a boom in the right place and sometimes in the wrong place; but the point we want to emphasize is that it is also easy, in the best of places, to bring a boom to a sudden and disastrous end.

Mr. Desky struck a keynote when he expressed the hope that property-owners would not put their prices so high that none but rich men could touch them. High figures per front foot kill booms as surely as reasonable figures encourage them. People seek land, whether for speculation or investment, in the hope that it will increase in value. If that hope is dashed by appraisements which create fear that the selling value of the land must sink to reach a normal level, then there will be no buying. It was greed that killed the Southern California boom in 1887.

Prices were forced up and up until they stood above those of San Francisco. A corner lot in a suburban addition to San Diego, twenty miles from the bay, cost five times more than a corner lot in the Park additions to San Francisco where the city was sure to spread. People of common sense would not buy sand and sage brush on such terms and as a result San Diego's additions and soon its inside property became a drug on the market. The collapse occurred on January 1, 1888, the general pay day, and the lost boom has never come back. It might have done so after the process of liquidation was complete if the people had been willing to accept fair prices for their land. But they had tasted blood and wanted more. Every rumor, however baseless, of coming railroads or steamships kept the eager land-holders from letting go until the absurd spectacle was presented of men who could not easily pay their living expenses claiming to own a quarter of a million dollars' worth of realty. Now, twelve years later, land values are coming down to a point where another boom may be reasonably looked for.

Here in Honolulu as a result of the boom the plague interrupted, land values are getting near the danger point and if that point is once reached and held, the real estate business will fall into a state of suspended animation. It ought to be clearly understood by property-owners that no one will pay as much for real estate, especially residence realty, in Honolulu as is asked in San Francisco. The reason is that San Francisco, as the market place of an empire which includes eight States and Territories and as the central Pacific Coast port for the whole United States, is bound to be an enormous city. It now has nearly 400,000 people and a suburban population of 100,000. Honolulu, on the other hand has a chance to become a place of dignified size but surely not a San Francisco or a Hongkong. There is not enough land behind it to support metropolitan pretensions. So if we try to put on metropolitan airs and mark realty up to the top of the column we shall merely create a laugh at our expense and more than that, drive away people whose aid is needed to enable Honolulu to realize its natural destiny.

In other words new people will come here to settle if they are given a chance to make something but they will not come to be sheared. They have learned by observation of Western booms or by sad experience in them, what it means to buy property and have it depreciate or become unsalable, and they are likely to learn the basis of values very soon. It is not enough to tell them that stable government and electric touch with the Mainland market will support extravagant values, for if it did not do so in San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, it will not do so here. But these things will surely aid in maintaining fair values and it is for fairness that we appeal. It is not necessary to particularize. Let any man figure what his land cost him, how much profit on its sale would be reasonable and what the land is likely to be worth when rapid transit puts tracts which are far out in the country within thirty minutes' ride of the post office and when Government land comes into the market—let him consider these things impartially and he can get up a bill of particulars for himself.

The post of Secretary of the Territory should go to a native Hawaiian of the type of Samuel Parker. Such a choice would be for the good of the Republic and, in other respects desirable. It is not certain that any appointment has been decided upon, and there may yet be a chance to induce the President to consider Mr. Parker's name.

Mr. Sewall's paper on Samoa has special historical value owing to the author's intimate relations with the politics and commerce of that group. Mr. Sewall, as our readers remember, was Consul General at Apia during an important period of Samoan development, and has been a close observer since of the affairs of our insular neighbor to the south. His treatise, which we print in full, is made of special interest locally by its chapter on Kalakaua's dream of Pacific empire.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Eczeema—"My mother's face, hands and feet were terribly swollen with eczeema. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla at the druggist's suggestion and it all disappeared. I recommend it to my parishioners." Rev. E. E. Jenkins, 407 Governor Street, Evansville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-purifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEED NOT FEAR

No Danger to City From Small-Pox.

Very Suspicious Case Taken to Quarantine Island From Transport Solace.

There is a case of smallpox on Quarantine Island.

The patient was removed from the United States Navy transport Solace yesterday morning, where he had been sick for the last four or five days. He was a member of the band on the transport and first complained of being unwell a couple of days before the Solace arrived in this port.

When the Solace came here last week Dr. Wood boarded her and found this one man, who was the only one in the hospital. He examined him and diagnosed his disease as chickenpox. There was just enough uncertainty in the doctor's mind, however, as to the nature of the malady, to warrant his placing the Solace in quarantine. The vessel was accordingly kept away from the dock for about twenty-four hours, when it was decided that the case was no longer suspicious, and the quarantine was raised.

Since then, however, the sickness developed a more serious form. From the very first the sick man was kept by himself in the hospital of the Solace. Yesterday morning Dr. Carmichael examined the man on board the transport and came to the conclusion that the case was of a serious enough nature to be left here. He tried to get Dr. Wood but failed to find him just at that moment, and so he sent for Dr. Garvin, executive officer of the Board of Health, and a consultation was held. The result of this consultation was that the case was deemed suspicious and the patient was transferred from the vessel to Quarantine Island.

Last night Dr. Wood and Dr. Carmichael held a consultation in the matter. Dr. Wood had not seen the case since the arrival of the Solace. Dr. Carmichael said that he considered the case one of very grave suspicion, and while it has not been officially announced as a case of smallpox, it is learned on good authority that that is the nature of the disease.

The doctors say that there is no cause for any alarm. The man has been strictly quarantined from the beginning of his illness and is now on Quarantine Island, where many other cases of smallpox have been isolated from time to time, taken from different ships passing through.

There is absolutely no danger to the city, although men from the Solace have been back and forth between the ship and the shore.

The last case of smallpox quarantined on the island was hardly six months ago and was that of a Chinaman from a passing vessel.

The Solace got away for Manila yesterday. Dr. Wood will visit the sick man this morning.

OTIS ON THE HANCOCK.

Major General Will Return on That Transport Soon.

It had been the intention of Maj. Gen. Otis to return to the United States on the next trip of the transport Hancock, which is scheduled to leave Manila about the first of June. Wishing to see the troops well established in rainy-season camps prior to his departure, General Otis has decided not to leave Manila before July 1, at which date it is his intention to turn over his command to General MacArthur and return to the United States for a temporary leave of absence until October 1; at the latter date he will again go to the Philippine Islands and resume control of affairs there. The administration of General Otis in the Philippines has been so satisfactory to the President and his advisers that they all requested that he be given a short rest with friends in this country, and then return to Manila. This relief from the arduous duties falling upon the commanding officer of the army in the Philippine Islands is admitted to be deserved, and the administration is glad to offer it to General Otis.

He will return to Manila a full major general in the regular service. During the absence of General Otis from Manila the senior officer left in the Philippines will be General MacArthur, who was recently assigned to the command of the division of Northern Luzon. It is not contemplated in the War Department that this officer will even temporarily relinquish his command in this division, but will simply take upon his shoulders the additional duties of the command of the entire division of the Pacific. Gen. Otis leaves his duties in capable hands, and as it is not expected that there will be any extensive campaigning during the rainy season, no fear is felt that Gen. MacArthur will be able to successfully handle the commands of both the grand division and the sub-division of Northern Luzon.

REIS AND CAMACHO APPEAR IN COURT

Threats Against Portuguese Representative Told of Before Judge Wilcox.

Accused of trying to assassinate Portuguese Consul Canavarro by means of a bomb exploded under his window on the morning of May 4th, A. C. Reis and Luiz C. Camacho, the two suspected Portuguese, were brought before Judge Wilcox in the District Court yesterday morning for trial.

Both men have been under arrest for more than a week during which time the police have been active in looking up evidence against them. While the examination of witnesses was in progress the two men were stolid of countenance and betrayed no symptoms of being ill at ease, although many of the statements attributed to them were of the most damaging nature.

Reis on many occasions is said to have declared hostility to Canavarro. The first witness on the stand for the prosecution was an ex-police officer, a Portuguese, who testified that one day in December last, during the quarantine, he was in the guitar shop of a man named Dias. Reis was there at the time and soon got to talking about certain troubles he alleged he was having with Mr. Dillingham over a suit which was lost to Reis in the Courts, and he blamed Senhor Canavarro for not helping him win. Reis became more and more excited over the story of his wrongs and finally began to abuse Mr. Canavarro. Finally he said: "Never mind, I'll get even with him if I have to spend the rest of my life in jail." He continued talking of the Consul in this manner, but the witness at that time did not believe that the threat was anything more than a talkative one, and did not dream that it would be put into effect. The witness did not think that Reis was under the influence of liquor at the time, but was very angry. He had not heard Camacho say anything against the Consul.

Dias, the proprietor of the guitar shop, testified to having been present when the conversation occurred. Reis had talked continually about Dillingham and the attitude of the Portuguese Consul, who had not done anything to assist him. He was angry with Canavarro and said he would get his revenge. As to how this revenge was to be reached he did not explain. Dias did not think it worth the while to go and warn the Consul, as he did not believe the man really meant any harm.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa gave some very important testimony regarding Reis' actions and talk the day before the bomb explosion, which had been overheard by him. He had heard some threats made on account of Canavarro's failure to sustain Reis in the suit against Dillingham. As far back as November Reis had related a woeful story to him, and his threats against Canavarro were then numerous. He said that Reis ought to be gotten rid of, and had stated that he had written to the home government asking for Canavarro's recall.

As to the phrase "gotten rid of," Fernandez stated he thought it was not so much getting the Consul out of his position and it was to utterly destroy him. He had heard Reis say he would send the Consul to —. Reis admitted having written letters to Canavarro upbraiding him for lack of official assistance to him when he was in trouble. The day before the attempted assassination he had written to Canavarro to go to the home government and give vent to further threats of a similar nature. At Ewa Reis talked of an assault and battery case among some Portuguese which the Consul attended, and he had said that Canavarro sat there like a fool and did not offer to try and help the Portuguese which he should have done.

Reis, according to Fernandez' testimony, came to Honolulu on Tuesday, the day after the raising of the quarantine, and returned to Ewa on Wednesday, and then came up to the city again the following day. On the morning of the explosion it came to Fernandez' mind as soon as he heard the news, that Reis was the guilty man, because of the threatening conversations which he had heard.

Senhor Canavarro next took the stand and testified that he had been warned repeatedly against both of the prisoners, and he believed that his life was constantly in danger. Not only had he received warnings from his friends, but anonymous letters had reached him to beware of Reis and Camacho. He told a long story of the case which Reis had against Dillingham, and of the importunities of Reis to have him carry it through the Courts. The Consul had explained time and time again to Reis that as an official he could have nothing to do with the case in Court. He had gotten a lawyer to take the case, had many interviews with Dillingham at the request of Reis, yet the latter took every means to abuse him for not doing anything for him. He thought the man was worrying himself to death over the matter.

One of the warnings which came to the Consul was, "Look out for the men of Ewa." One was an anonymous letter containing the same statement. For the last two years he had heard the men acted abominably toward him in their conversation and used all manner of vile epithets.

"Are you in fear that these men have intended to abuse you a personal injury?" inquired the Marshal.

"Yes, I am," replied the Consul with warmth. "After the explosion my opinion as to the author of the attempt on my life, was directed at once to these two men," (pointing to Reis and Camacho).

Several other witnesses were placed on the stand during the afternoon session, one of them being a man named Souza, a storekeeper on Punchbowl street. On the night of the explosion the men, who had previously slept at his house, were not there, but had slept in a vacant house on Miller street.

Officer Frank Ferreira had arrested Camacho, who had stated at the time that he did not know where Reis was the night before, or the night of the explosion.

The case was adjourned over until this morning, when it will be taken up after the usual morning police grist is finished.

CLASSES OFF FOR THE MANEUVERS

What is Doing in the Orient.

OFF FOR THE MANEUVERS

Incidents Grave and Gay That Make Up Japan's Picturesque Ways of Living.

The only business which is profitable in Seoul is said to be money-lending, owing to the fact that interest stands very high. It is at least 40 per cent a year, and those who are astute enough can get as much as 120 per cent. And yet we are told that only 30,000 yen will be sufficient for the whole city, inhabited as it is by more than 300,000 inhabitants, showing how primitive is the state of business there. Side by side with this high rate of interest, there is another thing which interferes equally with the development of business; that is, ginseng transactions. This business is attended with great risks, but can bring, when successful, a profit of even three-fold the principal, and this in one season. The unstable value of Korean coins must also be regarded as supplying another factor. The value is constantly fluctuating, not only daily but even hourly, the standard of comparison being Japanese silver yen, which may properly be considered as Korea's currency. So singularly sensitive is the relationship between the two that whenever, say, 100,000 yen of the subsidiary coins are withdrawn from or produced on the market, the parity, which is only nominal, is upset at once. If one possesses 30,000 yen in Korean coins he can practically control the market. A Japanese contractor who undertakes a piece of work for the Korean Government and receives the payment in coins is in imminent danger of incurring serious loss unless he promptly gets the coins exchanged for silver yen. In general the premium on the silver yen does not fall below 15 per cent, but this frequently rises to as much as 40 per cent.

There are already in Seoul three Russian missions, and they have established a temporary church in the premises of the Russian Legation. The other day all the Korean dignitaries were invited to a banquet to celebrate the opening of the church, and on the 12th inst., through the services of M. Pavloff, the three reverend gentlemen were received in audience by the Emperor. The church has already made a large number of converts.

The newly started Meiji News Agency supplies us with a queer piece of news in regard to the Island of Ul-long, Korea, the lease of which by Russia occasioned much talk last year. The report is to the effect that Russia obtained the privilege of felling the trees growing in the island by paying a sum of 50,000 yen to the Korean Government. The report is that the Korean Court has refused to accept the offer, and that Russia has discovered, as a result of a thorough inspection and survey of the island that owing chiefly to the inaccessibility of the coast, the privilege is not worth retaining, so that she is now desirous to part with it for a sum of 250,000 yen. But the island being entirely useless from a strategic point of view, those who are in a position to speak with something like authority on the subject are of opinion that if any Japanese should be inclined to purchase the privilege he must regard the transaction purely as a matter of business; that is to say, with the view of turning to account the trees growing on the island, and that if he should pay for the privilege more than the sum given by Russia, he would incur a loss.

Mrs. Kiku, the wife of a certain Mr. Takeda of Oita prefecture, died a short time ago and while the funeral preparations were going on a terrible storm occurred, in the course of which a stroke of lightning struck and set on fire a pile of fuel outside the house, and threatened to leap onto the house itself, but were extinguished just in time by the joint efforts of the assembled mourners and sympathizers. The confusion engendered was naturally very great, but after order had been restored and while the feast was proceeding to administer the last rites to the corpse, having lifted for that purpose the lid of the coffin, what was his surprise as well as that of the whole company to find the coffin empty, the deceased having evidently walked away or flown away or disappeared somehow or other during the confusion. Strange to say, no trace of it has so far been discovered nor explanation forthcoming.

A sum of about 15,000 yen is yearly expended by the Government towards the promotion of the fishing industry in Hokkaido, where 60 to 70 per cent of the entire population are engaged in fishing. Every year several millions of artificially hatched salmon and masu are let out into rivers; and there is a provision to grant a subsidy of 1000 yen and below to newly established private piscicultural stations.

Conspect Motokichi Nakai is now a soldier in the Eleventh Battalion of the Infantry Regiment of the Formosan Garrison. From the days when he lived at home in Matsuyama province he has always been noted for his filial and loving conduct toward his parents. Since his enlistment he has added to his reputation by being very thrifty, so that he can send in whole to his father his government allowances—a practice which he is still keeping up. The people of his native village met in a council recently and in accordance with a resolution they then passed, have just sent him a purse of money to show their appreciation of him.

The sliding doors of the eastern window of the house occupied by Tokyokichi Ishikawa, in Takakura-mura, Fukuoka province, are said to have become strangely affected of late or possessed of a ghost or spiritualized or whatever you may call it, always meaning, however, that they have come to possess the power of locomotion. Some days since, the doors were observed to stand open every morning, although nobody had done even so much as touch them after they had been closed the night before. In order to probe to the bottom of the mystery if possible, a member of the family placed a cup of water the other night over the groove in which the doors slide, but the following morning the slide was found to be quite dry—though we are not sure what this test goes to prove. The affair being noised abroad, a number of neighbors with the members of the family kept one morning subsequently a sharp watch over the doors which then stood closed. When all the eyes were off, just for the twinkling of an eye, the doors slid open themselves without making any noise. For all we know they are still repeating the same uncanny manifestations.

A Moll paper which the last mail from that port brought us says that a dumb person named Matakichi Takao, living in that town, more or less educated, and 30 years of age, presented himself in the other evening at the Moll police station and submitted to the chief a sort of petition, which said: "I wish to serve in the army. Please have me enlisted there after a physical examination." He supplemented the note by a

series of "talks" in the street and through the streets, the purpose of which, as well as that of his energetic presentation, seemed to be to show that he was determined to see his petition granted. It took the police a considerable time to finally persuade him to go home, the conversation being continued on in writing, of course.

It is reported that during her last trip to the north, the steamer *Musgrave* Masu sighted what appeared to be the wreck of a steamship off the coast of Hokkaido. On approaching the floating object, it was found to be the carcass of a dead whale of a considerable size. The steamer towed the leviathan to her port of call at Hiro, and had it sold there for 30 yen.

At Tokyo, Asahi (which omits the date of the occurrence, but which we take to be a very recent one) reports that two brothers, Matsuhei and Yasutaro, Inagi, of Tomioka-mura, Buntogo, sought a mountain of the village on a hunting expedition. For a time they were separated from each other, and, on Yasutaro returning to join his elder brother, he found that the latter had been killed and torn to pieces, presumably by a monster which he had afterwards traced into a cave near by. Yasutaro immediately took aim at the animal as soon as he caught sight of it and brought it down with the first shot. The baboon is said to have weighed nearly 100 pounds.

The Mitsui dry goods store in Nihonbashi has recently engaged several women, of whom one-half are employed in the sewing department as inspectors and the other half are in charge of the telephone service. The new departure is said to have been a great success in every respect.

The vicinity of Teubodani in the district of Kii-uwa, 120 province, has long suffered from the ravages caused by a serpent, among the poultry tribe of the locality. The serpent is said to be one of the most venomous and has so far evaded the eyes of the search parties, of which many have lately been formed by the villagers of the surrounding locality who are determined to make quick work of the reptile on sight. The very vague nature of the statement is apt to cast a doubt on the reality of the whole affair, but its truth must be assured from the fact that the village directly concerned, which is just adopted in a council specially convened, a resolution offering a reward of 50 yen or so to those who capture the monster snake, dead or alive.

His Majesty the Emperor left the palace, as already announced, on the morning of the 26th at 7:30, accompanied by Her Majesty the Empress, who rode in another carriage, and who went as far as Shimabashi to see off the Emperor. Arriving at the Shimabashi station, the Emperor wore the uniform of a generalissimo, was received with profound respect by the Princes of the Blood and many other dignitaries, a military band striking up the national anthem at the same time. His Majesty, without taking a rest, left the station for his destination at 8 o'clock in a special new train, which was lately finished and which is intended solely for the conveyance of the Emperor. His Majesty's suite comprised Marquis Tokudomi, Grand Chamberlain, Vice-Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, Lieut. Gen. Katsura, Minister of War, Marshal Oyama, Chief of the General Staff Office, and others over sixty in all. Among those who assembled at the station to see His Majesty off were, beside the Empress, the Ministers of State, the Privy Councilors, Count Okuma, Count Itagaki, naval and military officers and many others, to the number of several hundreds in all.

No silk worms in other parts of the country can surpass those raised in Hokkaido in point of growth, or in complete freedom from disease. In view of this fact, the demand for egg-casings made in Hokkaido are on the increase year after year, with the result that the silk producers of the island have found it necessary to greatly multiply the quantity of the egg-casings which are being forwarded to various parts of the Empire. Notwithstanding the fact that an exceptionally large number of these casings have been provided this year by the silk raisers, the entire stock is said to have been exhausted toward the end of March last in consequence of brisk demands from the interior. Under these circumstances, the coast, the privilege of the island is at present encouraging in every possible way, the silk industry of the island.

Stories of heavy winds and high seas brought to port by Island steamers are creating much anxiety among shipping men concerning the welfare of the little Island schooner *Norma*.

She has not been heard of for over ten days now, and fears are entertained that she has been wrecked and her crew lost.

It was on Friday, May 4th, that the *Norma* left Honolulu for the Island of Kauai. Captain Weisbarth, who owns the vessel, was in command when she left upon what many now believe was her last voyage. Latest news from Kauai gives no information regarding her, and eight days after she had left here, Saturday last, she had not been seen at any Kauai port.

The little vessel was last reported at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, the 4th inst., when she sailed for Kauai. She was loaded with general cargo.

Shipping men remember well the circumstances of the purchase of the *Norma* by Captain Weisbarth at a public auction at the boat landing, over six months ago. The famous yacht *Norma*, commanded by "Chamberlain" Weaver, was in port at the time, and when it was announced that the *Norma* was to be sold at auction, many thought that it was the *Norma* that was meant. The similarity of the names created some little confusion at the time.

Captain Weisbarth paid \$800 for the *Norma*. She has something of the hoodoo about her, if her many peculiar and varied experiences count for anything.

Chinese Reformers are Exceeding Happy And Say He Met a Tyrant's Fate.

Lau Hock Sun, Li Hung Chang's right hand man and the active enemy of reformers in China, is dead. So a dispatch received in this city from Yokohama has it, at any rate.

Chinese reformers in Honolulu are enthusiastic over the news and can hardly contain themselves for happiness. The dispatch does not state how Lau Hock Sun met death, but the Chinese reformers are of the opinion that he met a tyrant's fate.

Lau Hock Sun was recently commissioned by the Empress Dowager to go to Japan to deprive the reformers staying there, of the protection afforded them in that country. Sun did not succeed in this plan. When Li Hung Chang was appointed viceroy of the province of Canton, Sun had the task of seeking out and persecuting reformers. Sun did his best to apprehend Kwang Yu Wei, the reformer.

It is reported on the streets that the projectors of the new paper have sent East for an editor.

SUGAR SALES

Kihei Will Make New Contracts.

H. P. Baldwin Goes To Coast to Arrange Terms for Three or Five Years.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Company yesterday afternoon, a resolution was passed giving Alexander & Baldwin authority to negotiate for contracts for the sale of the Kihei sugar for three or five years to New York, the New York price for sugar less one-tenth of a cent per pound. The basis for sugar sold in San Francisco is at the New York price less three-eighths of a cent per pound. The difference in cost of getting the sugar to New York makes the two rates about equal.

The Kihei Plantation Company had about thirty-five acres of cane left over from last cutting which had been planted for seed, but was not needed for that purpose. The Hawaiian Commercial Company commenced grinding on it last week. It went 68 tons of cane to the acre, but owing to this being unripe, only turned out 8 tons of sugar to the acre.

The cutting was at once stopped and the balance will be cut much later when it is expected to go 10 tons. This cane was not planted until December, 1898, or six months after the regular planting time. The reason for its not being ripe was on account of its growing on lower land and it did not blossom, and consequently did not ripen. The balance of this thirty-five acres of cane will probably be ground in July.

IS SHE LOST?

Schooner *Norma* Not Heard From.

Missing Since Last Friday Week When She Sailed for Kauai.

Stories of heavy winds and high seas brought to port by Island steamers are creating much anxiety among shipping men concerning the welfare of the little Island schooner *Norma*.

She has not been heard of for over ten days now, and fears are entertained that she has been wrecked and her crew lost.

It was on Friday, May 4th, that the *Norma* left Honolulu for the Island of Kauai. Captain Weisbarth, who owns the vessel, was in command when she left upon what many now believe was her last voyage. Latest news from Kauai gives no information regarding her, and eight days after she had left here, Saturday last, she had not been seen at any Kauai port.

The little vessel was last reported at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, the 4th inst., when she sailed for Kauai. She was loaded with general cargo.

Shipping men remember well the circumstances of the purchase of the *Norma* by Captain Weisbarth at a public auction at the boat landing, over six months ago. The famous yacht *Norma*, commanded by "Chamberlain" Weaver, was in port at the time, and when it was announced that the *Norma* was to be sold at auction, many thought that it was the *Norma* that was meant. The similarity of the names created some little confusion at the time.

Captain Weisbarth paid \$800 for the *Norma*. She has something of the hoodoo about her, if her many peculiar and varied experiences count for anything.

Chinese Reformers are Exceeding Happy And Say He Met a Tyrant's Fate.

Lau Hock Sun, Li Hung Chang's right hand man and the active enemy of reformers in China, is dead. So a dispatch received in this city from Yokohama has it, at any rate.

Chinese reformers in Honolulu are enthusiastic over the news and can hardly contain themselves for happiness. The dispatch does not state how Lau Hock Sun met death, but the Chinese reformers are of the opinion that he met a tyrant's fate.

Lau Hock Sun was recently commissioned by the Empress Dowager to go to Japan to deprive the reformers staying there, of the protection afforded them in that country. Sun did not succeed in this plan. When Li Hung Chang was appointed viceroy of the province of Canton, Sun had the task of seeking out and persecuting reformers. Sun did his best to apprehend Kwang Yu Wei, the reformer.

It is reported on the streets that the projectors of the new paper have sent East for an editor.

Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman. Every other physical attraction is secondary to it. If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed. It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

YOUNG JAPANESE COMMITS SUICIDE

Used a Razor to Make Way With Himself—Roommate Unaware of the Deed.

A despondent Japanese about twenty years old committed suicide at 11:15 o'clock Saturday morning in a little room over a Chinese grocery store near the corner of King and Punchbowl streets. His throat was cut in such a manner as to form a cross at the Adam's apple. In the room with the suicide at the time the deed was committed was another Japanese, but he was unaware of the self-destruction until the man was in the throes of death.

A dull razor was the weapon used to end life. A series of jagged wounds covered the neck directly beneath the chin, and death soon ensued. When the suicide's room mate saw the man lying in a pool of blood in an opposite corner of the room, he thought his countryman had a hemorrhage. He ran out of the room calling for assistance and came back with another Japanese. But the man was dead and the case was reported at once to police headquarters. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth immediately summoned a coroner's jury composed of Albert Hoogs, Sam Kube, Lloyd Conkling, Frank Vida, James Hawson and Chas. Ludwigen.

The dead man has been in Honolulu but a short time having arrived in January and has been in quarantine most of the time since then. He had malaria fever, and although under the care of a Japanese physician did not seem to improve. Despondency is given as the probable cause of the deed.

STATIONS FOR THE WIRELESS SYSTEM

Locations Selected on Molokai and Maui by Manager Cross and Expert Bowden.

Expert Bowden of the Marconi wireless telegraph company, and F. J. Cross, manager of the local wireless company, arrived on the Kinau from Maui yesterday morning after a successful business trip in the interests of the company to Molokai and Maui for the purpose of selecting the telegraph stations.

Before leaving Honolulu they had selected a station for the erection of the station pole at Kaimuki, near Telegraph Hill, and upon arriving at Molokai pitched on a spot near Kaunakakai on which to establish the first receiving instrument. Makena on Maui was next chosen as the probable point for the operation of the system. These places together with the stations at Wailua, on this island, and one at Kauai, complete the line in its initial stages.

Work on the shaping of the spar poles will be commenced at once, their length varying from 150 to 225 feet. The one at Kauai will probably be fully 200 feet high. In the opinion of Expert Bowden the locations are ideal and little trouble is anticipated in the transmission of messages from the very start.

Mr. Cross states that it is unnecessary to plant the poles on a mountain ridge, and, as a matter of fact, the established stations should be placed as far from a mountain as possible, if they are to be located on low-lying ground, such as a seashore. The reason for using Telegraph Hill was because no better location at a lower level could be found for the purposes of the company. The instruments have not arrived in Honolulu, but are on the way. The poles will be ready to connect with the delicate receivers as soon as they put in an appearance.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Native Independents are preparing to meet and form a party.

Dr. Wood is having photographs made of all mail steamers which call at this port.

The Healan and Myrtle Boat Clubs will begin practicing for the fall races soon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Stillman left for the Coast on the Peking, to be gone about two months.

It is reported that D. H. Kahaulelio has been elected Molokai delegate to the Republican convention.

Mrs. Horace J. Craft and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wilder are entertaining Mrs. S. G. Wilder and Mrs. T. K. C. Gibbons at Wailua.

Six new odorless excavators arrived by the Australia and are being put together under Capt. Sam Johnson's supervision.

William White of Maui is here to testify in a suit brought by F. J. Testa against himself and others for a printing account.

C. B. Reynolds, of the Board of Health, will probably not leave until next week for Molokai. He will make a stay of about three weeks.

Mrs. John Lucas has put her home on Lunalihi street at the disposal of the Catholic Benefit Society for a charity at home next Thursday from 2 to 4.

On the Australia will go four military prisoners from Camp McKinley, in charge of Sergeant Shallowater and three men. They will serve sentences on Aleatraz Island.

Judge Kepolani states that the Wailuku meeting next Wednesday is to be held for the purpose of giving all present an opportunity to divide on Republican and Democratic lines.

Judge Wilcox is the recipient of a small fortune amounting to \$16,000, left him by his brother, the late Henry Wilcox of Kauai. The same amount was left to each one of the brothers of the deceased.

Judge Stanley, charged by W. O. Smith with being an Englishman, proves an alibi to the satisfaction of all his friends. The evidence seems to support his claim that he hails from Dublin.

Mounted Patrolman Robert Parker, Jr., stopped a lively runaway on Liliha street above King yesterday forenoon. The plucky patrolman coolly ran alongside the animal which was attached to a hack, and held on to the bridle until he had the horse under control.

The hearing of the W. H. Marshall libel case in the Circuit Court is set for Thursday next. Among the witnesses subpoenaed are Marshal Brown, Judge Wilcox, Dr. Wm. McGrew, H. M. Ayres, John Auld, and several members of the Judd family.

It is reported that Mr. August Hanneberg, the manager of Olowalu plantation, has resigned his position, and will leave shortly for Germany. His successor is said to be Mr. E. Krouse, who was acting manager of Lahaina plantation lately.

A number of Hubert Voss's pictures are in the art building at the Paris Exposition. In order to superintend the hanging, Mrs. Voss went some time ago to Paris, where her husband will join her as soon as he can finish up his work in New York.

David Center, manager of the American Sugar Co. of Molokai, ill at the Queen's Hospital, where he is being attended by Dr. Wood. Mr. Center's complaint is malarial fever and other complications. Mrs. Center and child are stopping at the Hawaiian hotel.

A farewell dinner was given to little Theodore and Alice Cooke at Mrs. Turner's cottage on Beretania street last Friday evening, before their departure on the Australia. Many children were entertained and spent several happy hours under the charming supervision of Mrs. Turner.

L. Schweitzer left on the Peking for a short business trip to the Coast and return, partly in the interest of his firm on Nuuanu street, and partly for the new brewing company of which he is an official. If he can spare the time he will also make a brief visit in Salt Lake City, his old home.

The Prince and Bride. The following is the message to be sent through Consul Miki Saito to Crown Prince Yoshihito and his bride, by the next mail for Japan, from the Japanese colony here:

"To the Crown Prince and Princess—The Japanese residents of Hawaii, in mass meeting assembled, send their congratulations, with earnest wishes for happiness, prosperity and long life.

"K. J. IMANISHI, Chairman."

When the Mauna Loa has discharged her present cargo she will go on the marine railway for an overhauling.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
COPTIC	MAY 18	GAELIC	MAY 23
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29
PEKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	JUNE 5
GAELIC	JUNE 13	DORIC	JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 22
CHINA	JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
DORIC	JULY 7	COPTIC	JULY 10
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	PEKING	JULY 27
COPTIC	AUG. 2	GAELIC	AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 21
GAELIC	AUG. 28		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5		

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU. On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihohi, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laniphoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE. Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hanalei, Hamoa, and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA. Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 10, 1900.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston. Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

MAUI MEN WILL COME

Republicans Active on
That Island.

DELEGATION OF EIGHTEEN

A Surprise Party Given to Miss
Schweizer—General News
of Maui.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, May 12.—Maui Republicans will endeavor to send eighteen delegates to the Honolulu convention to be convened on the 30th. The general opinion seems to be that it is necessary to give new political affairs a good, fair start; and though it will be very difficult to find eighteen representative men who are willing and able to leave their private business to attend the convention of May 30th, still a determined effort will be made to do so. Maui people, as a rule, take their politics soberly, regarding them as a duty rather than a pleasure.

It is stated that on the 17th the residents of the different precincts will elect delegates to an island convention to be held at Wailuku on the 23d.

The appointment of Mr. Dole as Governor gives general satisfaction among the people of the island.

Schweizer Surprise Party.

Last evening a surprise party was tendered Miss Claire A. Schweizer at the Hamakua home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nicol. After a rendezvous at B. D. Baldwin's, a large number of her Hamakua friends sang "Swanee River" to the accompaniment of guitars in front of the Nicol verandah until the young lady was summoned forth, and the surprise was completed. The evening's entertainment consisted of the reading of sundry phoebuses as to Miss Schweizer's future during the coming decade of years, and of popular choruses on the land, to the music of guitars and ukuleles. The prophetic utterances were from thirteen letters from different unknown friends, and were either of a romantic or humorous nature. The audience seemed to think that they were decidedly humorous. About the 1st of June Miss Schweizer departs for her home in La Crosse, Wisconsin, after a residence of three years at Hailu.

Maunaloa Seminary.

During the afternoon of the 9th the trustees of the Maunaloa Seminary held a meeting at Puna plantation office. The business transacted was concerning the appointment of two new teachers from the Coast. Miss Simpson resigns at the end of the present term, and an additional teacher will be necessary when the new building at Sunnyside is taken possession of by the school. By the way, there is no school building on the islands, outside of Honolulu, that can at all be compared with the new Maunaloa Seminary, either in size or as to architectural beauty. It has been painted in India red with trimmings of white, the roof being green with white borders. The carpenter says that it will be all completed some time in August next.

Miscellaneous.

During the 9th the schooner Jennie Ward arrived in Hana with a general cargo for Hana plantation.

The 11th the schooner Emma Claudina arrived in Kahului with lumber for Kahului R. R. Co., eighteen days from Puget Sound.

Weather: Continual showers in central Maui. The rainfall of the week has aggregated nearly three inches in certain localities.

During the 7th, Japanese from the districts of Makawao and Wailuku celebrated the marriage day of the crown Prince of Japan by horse racing at Puna.

Today, the 12th, the schooner Lyman D. Foster arrived in Kihel with coal. She has not entered the custom house as yet, but is said to have been nearly 100 days from Australia.

Wednesday night, the 9th, the ship S. Z. Carleton arrived in Kahului, having been towed from Honolulu by the steamer Claudine. She will take a cargo of sugar around the Horn to New York.

During the 11th the steamer Maunaloa arrived in Kahului, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco. She had four passengers, one tourist and three carpenters to work on the Makawao Seminary building. She had a general cargo.

TAKEN FROM THE NEWS.

Some Clippings from the Live Journal of Wailuku.

The following is taken from the Maui News of May 12:

New Forest Wanted.

It is a tradition of the Hawaiians on Maui that at one time not so very remote, a forest extended from Wailuku to Maalaea Bay, running mauka of the road to the very foot of the pali. That entire section, as well as the Makawao and Kula district, have been entirely denuded of trees, so that the unfenced portions are as bare and desolate as an Idaho sage brush plain. It is hoped and believed that one good result of the organization of the Maui planters will be to reset much of this territory with a new forest. Such a thing is eminently practicable, and the good results which will spring from it will repay a hundred fold the time and expense which it will cost.

Wailuku Thriving.

Wailuku, like a chrysalis, is throwing off the shell of foginess and emerging

into a growing and thriving little town. New buildings are springing up, old ones are being renovated, new lines of business are under way, other new lines are being developed, the water works are nearing completion, the telephone company will put up new and tasteful poles, individual wires and a central office. In fact, on every hand are the evidences that Wailuku has started to make a steady growth. Now is the time for the citizens and business men of Wailuku to take charge of the movement and help things along.

It would be a good investment for some of the men who own real estate in Wailuku to erect at least a dozen comfortable residences for rent. More than half a dozen families, to the actual knowledge of the News man, are now looking for houses to rent, but in vain. There are a number of vacant lots, which for years have stood idle in Wailuku, any one of which would make a desirable site for a residence. It is to be hoped that some of the property owners will initiate the movement at once, thereby accommodating the public and enhancing the value of their property at the same time.

Small Notes.

Everything serene at Kihel. H. P. Baldwin left for Honolulu on the Mauna Loa last night and will go to the Coast next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd of Honolulu are visiting Wailuku this week as the guests of Judge Kepoiki.

Some sections of Kula are still suffering for rain, although there have been frequent showers in Makawao district. Every morning after you have taken your bath and before you have your breakfast, go down to the garden and set out a banana plant. It will give you an appetite for your breakfast, and also a breakfast for your appetite.

Professor Crawley of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company of Honolulu, arrived on the Claudine and spent the night Wednesday in Wailuku. He left for Hana on the Claudine on Thursday afternoon and will return to Wailuku on the Claudine this afternoon.

Tourist travel is a sine qua non of real good times on the islands, and no more time should be lost in getting them down here. Organize an advertising and invitation bureau, with, say—Alatau T. Atkinson or Lorin Thurston, at its head, and the dime spent in the enterprise will mean dollars to the islands.

Judge Kepoiki will do politics on Maui. Any good man goes wrong. However, if men really are needed to lead the different political parties on Maui, it is to be hoped that such men as Judge Kepoiki will come to the front, for he belongs to that class of men who make faithful friends and gallant foes.

Nigel Jackson, formerly on the Honolulu police force, has come home to Wailuku and established an agency for the transaction of several lines of business. Mr. Jackson is an active and energetic young man, one of the kind that new Wailuku is attracting. He is a son-in-law of E. B. Friel, formerly of Wailuku. He has opened a place of business adjoining the lagoon.

An elegant farewell luncheon was given at Wailuku on Thursday evening last by W. Cornwell to his sister, Miss Kate Cornwell, who goes to Honolulu next week. Over forty guests were present to enjoy the exquisite menu, the foundation of which was Hawaiian with American trimmings. After dinner the guests adjourned to the dancing parlors, charmingly decorated in honor of the occasion, and tripped to the waltz pleasures of a late "till midnight." The S. S. Maunaloa, Captain Barnesen, seven days and sixteen hours from San Francisco, reached Kahului yesterday, with a general cargo and four passengers. She will probably clear for San Francisco with sugar about the 29th inst. She will also take passengers. She has elegant saloons and cabins, more so than any steamer which has yet touched at Kahului.

The Maui Telephone Company are preparing to put up new telephone posts in Wailuku to replace the old ones. The new posts will be painted black from the base some six or eight feet high, and white from thence to the top. There will be twenty-five large posts for the main streets and as many smaller ones for the side streets. Individual wires will be run to each house, save where the patrons desire to have more than one phone on the same line. It will probably be July before all the contemplated changes, including the new central in Wailuku, are completed.

ORNITHOLOGIST OF POLYNESIA

Work of Mr. Seale, Who Goes to
Guam in the Interest of the
Bishop Museum.

It appears that Mr. Seale, who went to Guam by the Warren to gather specimens for the Bishop Museum, has had a good deal of travel and experience as an exploring scientist. He is a Stanford "man" who has covered a distance of 20,000 miles in Alaska, Siberia and Mexico in search of scientific specimens for the university. Lately he has been collecting birds from Kauai, presented by Francis Gay to the museum, belonged to a new species of petrel. He has spent several months collecting birds for the museum, and perfecting his series. He and Mr. Bryan found a seagull new to these islands on Kauai during a recent trip, and brought back about 150 specimens, many being very rare, some skeletons, and an ultimate of record size. This is a round stone which was used for rolling down a mountain, and is associated with an ancient Hawaiian national game. Mr. Seale is making an exhaustive study of Polynesian ornithology, and intends to make a complete collection of specimens.

PAPERS WILL BE READ

Seeds to be Distributed at the Farmer's Institute Meeting.

At the open meeting of the Farmers' Institute next Friday Professor Crawley will read a paper on "Experiment Stations." W. A. Bryan, the taxidermist, an article on the birds of these islands, and T. F. Sedgwick will report on some experiments made at Kanehahame School with various kinds of sorghum for fodder. The seed for these experiments came from the Secretary of Agriculture, who has forwarded to Mr. Sedgwick a quantity of cotton seed in regard to which he would like to have exhaustive experiments made here and full reports submitted. Some other kinds of cotton seed will also be distributed to persons who will plant and cultivate them and report the results.

KAMAAINAS ON PEKING

Prominent Honoluluans
Leave for Coast.

W. R. CASTLE AND WIFE GO

Steamship Delayed a Half Day on
Trip Here by Heavy
Weather.

(From Monday's Daily.)

About twenty-five saloon passengers left Honolulu yesterday by the City of Peking. Quite a number of kamaainas were in the list. W. R. Castle and wife, accompanied by the Misses Castle will go direct to Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Ruth Nettleton to Chicago; Miss Nellie White to Winchendon, Mass.; Miss Emily Halstead goes to the Coast and may extend her trip to Denver, Colorado, on account of her health. There was plenty of room on the Peking this trip. The following is the Honolulu list of departures:

Miss Emily Halstead, Miss A. Enders, W. R. Castle and wife, Miss Margaret Castle, Miss M. B. Castle, Miss Ruth Nettleton, Miss Nellie M. White, W. L. Grieve, Miss J. K. Grieve, H. P. Williams, Mrs. J. P. Murray, C. W. Waters, Mrs. R. D. Silliman, R. D. Silliman, P. C. Jones and wife, M. Walton, L. Schweizer, Mrs. L. Ahlborn, L. Ahlborn, Jr., E. J. Walker, F. E. Richardson, W. H. Rush.

Peking Half Day Late.

The City of Peking, Captain Smith in command, arrived off the harbor about half past eight o'clock Saturday night. On account of a delay in the quarantine physician's visit consequent upon the new outbreak of plague at Hongkong, the vessel did not reach the dock until nearly 11 o'clock. The Peking experienced extremely heavy weather after leaving the last Japanese port which slowed her down to 170 knots a day for a short period, and thus delayed her arrival in Honolulu by nearly twelve hours. She should have been sighted early in the forenoon of Saturday. Despite the buffeting of the seas during the heavy stress few of the passengers became sick.

Plague in Hongkong.

After leaving Hongkong the ship flew the yellow symbol of disease at each port called at. She carried fifty-five cabin passengers and 491 steerage, of whom twenty-three were Japanese, three European and the rest Chinese. Two of the Japanese were landed here. Of the cabin passengers S. Mori and K. Miyamoto, kamaainas, returned home, while Mr. George W. Trimble and George E. Frisbie, who are traveling by easy stages will remain over until the next steamer for the Coast. The Peking landed 250 tons of general merchandise consisting mostly of soy for Chinese and Japanese merchants. The purser reports that Hongkong is again an infected port, and up to the time of departure there were registered on an average of four cases a day, usually fatal. None of the Japanese ports are under the ban of quarantine at present.

Prince's Wedding Celebrated.

The wedding of the Crown Prince of Japan was celebrated in grand style on the Peking on Friday the 11th of this month by the twenty Japanese on board. Nothing was too good for them and champagne was freely uncorked. The following is the list of through passengers for San Francisco: Emilio Barbaroux, P. Blanc, Lt. Comdr. Bratt, U. S. N., Miss Irene Carroll, S. T. Cohn, A. F. Clarke, Miss Fels, M. B. Godriz, R. Hall, Geo. Klinek, L. G. Beers, Wm. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll, Master John Carroll and servant, Mrs. Colleen and two children, Marquis Alfonso Ferrero, Mrs. Fels, Miss E. E. Fels, Mrs. Lee Gap and family (7), Mr. and Mrs. B. Halenstern and servant, C. Klinek, Miss A. du Plessis de Richlieu, Siamese Navy, Fred Sperry, E. C. Shenton, E. F. Wood, M. Barry, J. A. Magee, Mrs. L. W. Mustard, Master Mustard, Geo. B. Sperry, Mrs. Geo. B. Sperry, Marino Solauaz, Mrs. E. F. Wood, Miss Wood, D. M. Bristol, A. W. Seymour.

BALDWIN-KITTRIDGE.

The wedding of Frank Baldwin and Miss Harriett Kittredge, which occurred in Oakland on April 26, is described by the San Francisco Call as follows: No prettier wedding has been seen this year than that which was celebrated at the handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kittredge tonight when Miss Harriett Kittredge became the bride of Frank Baldwin of Honolulu. The residence was elegantly decorated for the event, and over 200 guests were present at the ceremony and the supper which followed.

The marriage took place in the drawing room, which was a bower of pink roses arranged with pink satin ribbons and gauze along golden rods. Bermuda lilies were also used and the effect was extremely beautiful. A trellis of pink roses separated the bay window, where the service was held from the reception room. The wide hall was in white and green snowballs, bridal wreath and woodwardia ferns being caught here and there on chandeliers and staircases with white gauze. The music room was gorgeous in purple and yellow, the flowers used being Spanish iris and yellow iris, with marigolds and pale and dark yellow satin ribbon. The dining room was in white and green, like the hall.

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" announced to the guests the approach of the wedding party. It was awaited in the drawing room by Rev. Charles R.

Brown, who united the young couple, assisted by Rev. J. K. McLean, and by the groom and his brother, Arthur Baldwin, who was best man. The ushers, Alexander Rutherford of New York, Wallace Alexander, Walter Perry Johnson and Walter Starr, led. Then came the bride's sister, Miss Ethel Kittredge, who was maid of honor. The bride followed, leaning on her father's arm. She was dressed in white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and wore a veil that fell to the long train. She carried a bouquet of Easter lilies with a shower arrangement of orange blossoms. Her veil was caught in place by a diamond sunburst, the gift of the groom. Miss Ethel Kittredge wore pink chiffon and carried pink roses. Mrs. E. H. Kittredge wore a handsome toilet of black lace in a chrysanthemum pattern over white satin.

The ceremony was followed by the supper, which was held in a marquee built on the lawn. And while the guests enjoyed the repast the orchestra played appropriate airs. The decorations of the marquee were in pink and white, and the scene was a fairy-like one. Everywhere there were garlands of pink geranium against a background of green smilax and ferns, and pink gauze gave a dainty finish. The bride had two round tables, each decorated with pink roses. On the backs of the chairs were tied Easter lilies, white ribbon being used.

At the first table were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin, Miss Ethel Kittredge, Arthur Baldwin, Miss Bernice Landers, Robert M. Fitzgerald, Miss Jean Hush, George Wheaton, Miss Carmen Moore, Wallace Alexander, Miss Bernice Fairmer, Walter Perry Johnson, Miss Gertrude Allen, Walter Starr and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gowing. At the second table were Mr. and Mrs. Irving Lundberg, Miss Florence Hush, Dr. Roy Belden, Miss Eleanor Warner, Francis Johnson, Miss Florence Starr, Edmund Baker, Miss Mary Barker, Philip Clay, Miss Emma Greenwood, Bernard Miller, Miss Jean Howard and Bryant Grimwood.

The guests included many prominent people, among them well-known Hawaiian families. For Mr. Baldwin is a cousin of the S. T. Alexanders and is also related to other families high in social and financial circles of Honolulu. All the well-known families of this city were represented.

COMPROMISE REJECTED.

Kamalo Delinquent Stockholders
Will Not Take Offer.

The delinquent stockholders of the Kamalo Sugar Company met again in Foster Hall Saturday evening for the purpose of discussing the compromise proposition of Frank Hustace and others of the company's management. Attorney W. A. Henshall was the chairman of the meeting, which lasted about two hours, and gave everybody a chance to talk.

The threat of bankruptcy proceedings against the company did not occupy much of the discussion, and the main topic was narrowed down to the compromise. This was an offer on the part of the company to give them \$10,000 in cash and \$15,000 in paid up stock, which they decided finally to reject.

What the Kidneys Are For

WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO.

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure.

Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly. If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease. We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure. When our kidneys are sick our back aches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys. They know their duty well. They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point: Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 600 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

W. N. Armstrong will probably not return to Honolulu until very late this fall. He will remain at Washington until the close of the Congressional season, and is not known to have any definite plans after that until he is ready to return to Honolulu. He will probably remain in the East for several months.

Most of the laborers of the American Sugar Company have been sent over to Kihel Plantation.

JAPANESE JOY Imperial Marriage is the Cause.

Hundreds Gather to Listen to Eloquent
Speeches and Choice
Music Last Evening.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A great demonstration and celebration on the part of the Japanese colony took place last night on the grounds of the Japanese Primary School House on Nuuanu street. Hundreds of Japanese were present and a goodly number of people of other nationalities were also on hand to take part in the festivities.

The occasion was in honor of the imperial wedding of the Crown Prince, Yoshishito, and the Princess Sadako Kuniyo. Beginning at 6 o'clock last evening, several hours of music, merrymaking, speeches, refreshments and congratulations on the account of the Prince and Princess were spent most successfully and in a manner most enjoyable to all.

Japanese lanterns illuminated the grounds, huge tables groined under the weight of tropical fruits, daintily prepared fish, tempting sweetmeats and cooling drinks. Berger's band was out in all its accustomed force and attraction, and popular Japanese tunes were presented together with Hawaiian melodies. "The Shamrock is forbid by law to grow on Irish ground," and other famous American selections.

A congratulatory address was delivered. It was drafted by the committee of arrangements and will be forwarded to the imperial household by the next mail. The Japanese national anthem was sung with vigor and enthusiasm by every man, woman and child present who knew the language.

American and Hawaiian flags hung gracefully in the company of the Japanese banner. Hawaiian and American beauties walked happily arm-in-arm with the little ladies of Japan, and American and Hawaiian cheers rang out bravely on the evening air in conjunction with the cheers of the little brown men when they removed their hats and cheered for the bride and groom.

Among those who delivered addresses were: Imanishi, manager of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank; T. Matsuda, Y. Soga, editor of the Hawaii Shippo, and S. Kimura.

Everybody enjoyed the band, as they always do, and Professor Berger seemed right at home, for he was not satisfied unless he was delighting the multitude with sweet music, as only Berger's Band can furnish. He is as popular among the Japanese as he is among the Hawaiians and Americans and other peoples, and deservedly so, for where the band is, there is joy and merrymaking, and everybody's pliklik is for at least a little while, pan.

May Call as Usual.

The agents of the Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship lines, H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., have as yet not been advised that the steamers of these lines will cease to make Honolulu a port of call after the Territorial bill goes into effect on June fifteenth.

As was recently announced in the Advertiser, passengers and cargo will not be carried between this port and San Francisco or other coastal ports by foreign vessels. It is likely however that these foreign steamships will continue to stop at Honolulu on their way to Asiatic ports. Nothing stands in the way of their doing business between this port and the Orient.

Plans are under consideration by the Japanese Merchants' Union, for starting a line of steamships to run between Yokohama and Honolulu, if the steamers of the first mentioned companies cease to call here.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale at all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd. HONOLULU.

—AGENTS, FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses. Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital, £1,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Unclaimed Premiums, £3,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO., LIMITED

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS...

Down Again

Imperial Marriage is
the Cause.

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

HOP BITTERS

IS THE BEST
TONIC

For people in this climate.

It is a Valuable Remedy for General

DEBILITY,
BILLIOUSNESS,
NERVOUSNESS,
MALARIA, ETC.

PURELY
VEGETABLE.

Price \$1.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

AGENTS.

FORT STREET.

...

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD (retired)
publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE
was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-
DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant,
FROST, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted
to say it had been sworn to. See The Times,
July 1, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF
EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep
WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES
the nervous system when exhausted. Is the
Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery,
Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports
that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally
sufficient.

Dr. Gibbons, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,
states: "Two doses completely cured me of
diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Im-
mense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to
many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne
bears on the Government Stamp the name of
the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. See
in bottles, 1s. 1/6d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all
chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

BY AUTHORITY.

Chas. Edwin, Esq., has this day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Makawae, Island of Maui, viz Geo. H. Bailey. ALEX. YOUNG, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 8, 1899. 2175-55

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Guardianship of Margaret A. Robertson, an Iowean Person.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Eliza M. Cassidy, of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that Margaret A. Robertson is a person of unsound mind, temporarily residing at Stockton, California, U. S. A., but having property, both real and personal, in Honolulu aforesaid; that it is proper that a guardian should be appointed, and praying that John

has been appointed guardian of the person and estate of said insane person, it is hereby ordered that Monday, the 21st day of May, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, Oahu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., April 20, 1900.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

A. W. CARTER,
Attorney for Petitioner.

2170-St. Ap. 22, 27; May, 1, 4, 8, 11,
15, 18.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Campbell, late of Honolulu, Oahu. Deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Abigail K. Campbell, J. O. Carter and Cecil Brown, having been filed by them, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the courtroom of said Court, at Honolulu, Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said

will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I., April 27, 1900.
By the Court:
P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

2172-54T—May 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, 1900.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1897, made by Mikoliana (wa) and Fong Kwi, her husband, of

Wika, Sonu Kona, Island of Hawaii, to Alexander Garvie of London, England, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Book 170 at page 277, which mortgage has been assigned to me, F. K. Dickey, by assignment dated August 5th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Book 170 at page 279, I, F. K. Dickey, intend to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Murray, Queen's Street, in the island of Hawaii, at Honolulu, on the 10th day of

The property contained in said mortgage is as follows:

1. All that parcel of land situate at Alika, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, containing two and eight-tenths acres (2.8 acres) undivided, and being a portion of Apana 1 of Royal Patent No.

Fine Carriage and
Rugs, Lap Robes, Fly Nets, H
English Holly Whips, Ankle
dages, and a Large Variety of
Assortment of Single and Doub
Collars, Hames, Trace Chains.

A detailed black and white illustration of a horse's head and neck, facing left. The horse is wearing a harness with a bridle and a collar. The harness is made of leather straps and buckles. The horse has a dark coat and a white blaze on its face. The illustration is done in a classic, detailed style.

PLOW AND TEAM H
Of all kinds on hand and made
ALEX CHISHOLM, for two

TELEPHONE NO 228
P. O. BOX 322

has charge of the Manufae-
Attention.
King and Fort Sts.

order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. B. Castle	190-J. E. Taylor	1
the following certificates of stock in the	194-J. H. Love	1
Olan Sugar Co., unless the sixth assess-	195-E. C. Holstein	1
ment due Feb. 1st 1900 defines	197-W. F. Thompson	1
	198-J. H. Love	1

275—Geo. Goodacre	25	294-293—H. C. Austin	10
276—Geo. Goodacre	25	269-271—C. B. High	3
277—Geo. Goodacre	25	278-279—J. E. Murphy	2
291—Mrs. J. W. Leonard	8	280-289—H. P. Eakin	4

381—Mrs. H. C. Austin	18	358—P. H. Burnette	1
905—C. G. Ballentyne	50	360—P. H. Burnett	1
906—C. G. Ballentyne	50	361-365—W. J. White	5 1
907—C. G. Ballentyne	50	366—C. G. Ballentyne	1 2

1259—A. J. Campen	17	431-440—L. Marks	9 4
1284—H. B. Saylor	15	441—Ballentyne & Eakin ...	1
1288—R. Brown	67	460-461—Geo. H. Angus	2 1
1289—Geo. W. McDougall	25	464—H. Kubey	1

2174—4t, May 8, 11, 15, 18.	5539	587—Gow Chong	1	5
		588—A. Lucas	1	2
		595—Wm. Lucas	1	10
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST	596-600	P. E. R. Strauch	5	20

and place for hearings said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause. If any they have why the same

Island Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
TELEPHONE NO 228
P. O BOX 322
Cor. King and Fort Sts.